

MERCHANT COUNTERMARKS ON WORLD COINS

Gregory G. Brunk



FOR REFERENCE ONLY

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

5005 SO GRAND AVE.

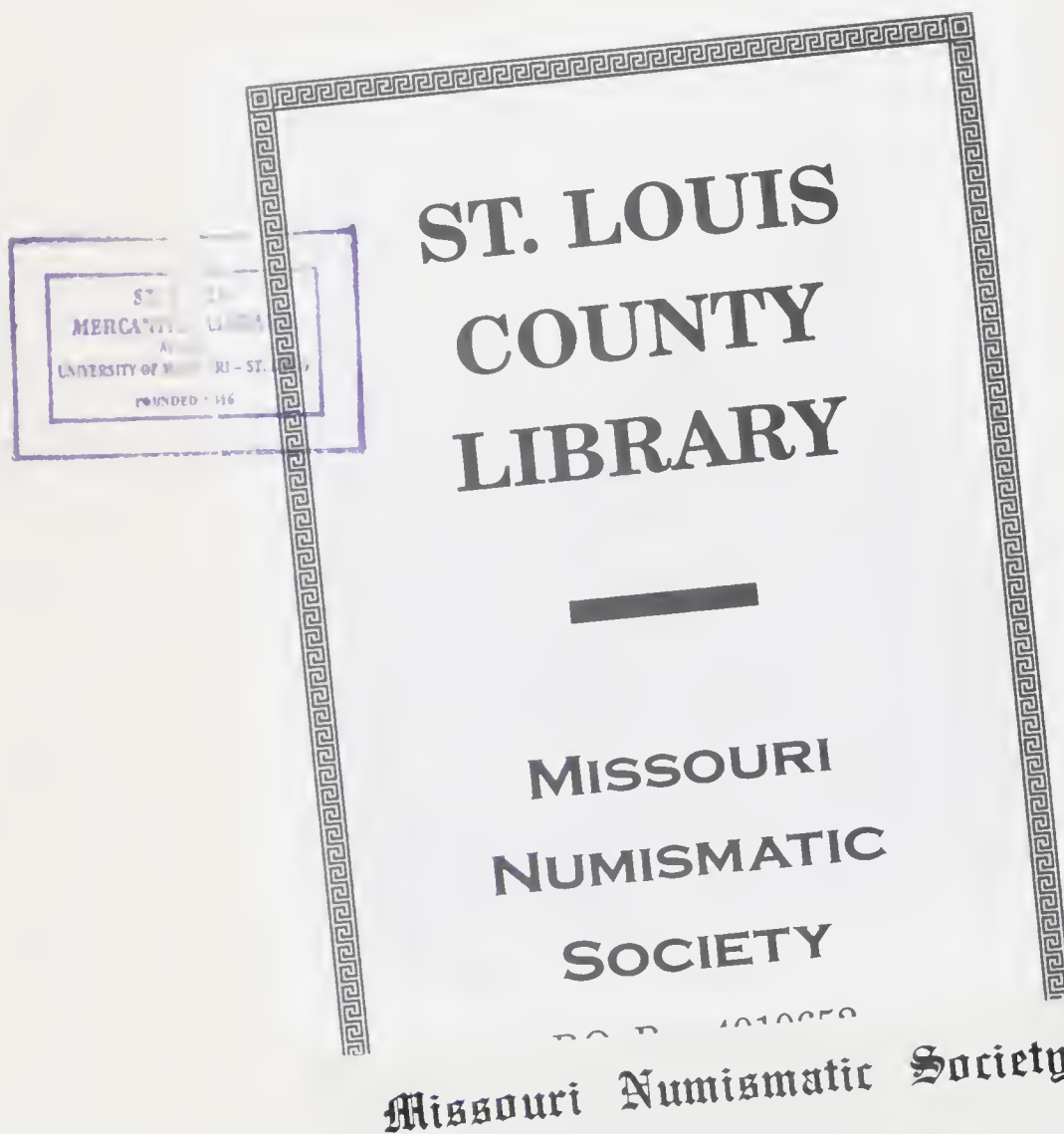
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63111

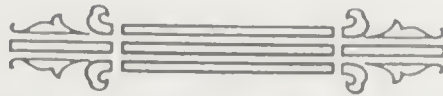
481-7630

ST. LOUIS COUNTY LIBRARY

E-35

NO LONGER THE PROPERTY OF
THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY LIBRARY





MERCHANT COUNTERMARKS ON WORLD COINS

Gregory G. Brunk

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
5005 SO. GRAND AVE.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63111
481-7630

World Exonumia Press

Rockford, Illinois
United States of America

4 9 4 3 0 1 8 4

Additions and Corrections

The author would be delighted to correspond with individuals who have unlisted countermarks or pieces found on different denomination coins than those listed here. I make no claim that this is a complete listing of all the private countermarks of the world, but only that it is a beginning.

The author would greatly appreciate the help of readers for a possible future, enlarged edition of this work. In particular, we need information on unlisted pieces, documentary evidence about the merchants that struck these countermarks, and photographs of many of the coins. If you can offer us any help, I can be contacted by writing to the publisher:

Gregory G. Brunk
c/o Rich Hartzog
POB 4143BBP
Rockford, IL 61110-0643
United States of America
(815) 226-0771

International Standard Book Number:

Hardbound: 0-912317-11-6
Softbound: 0-912317-12-4

Printed in the United States of America

Copyright © 1989 Rich Hartzog. All Rights Reserved.

No part of the contents may be reproduced in any form or manner without written permission except that, for the purposes of review, brief quotations may be made. Permission is also granted for the free use of the numbering system by newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and professional numismatists in their advertisements and catalogs provided proper acknowledgement is made.

First Edition published in 1989.
1000 Copies Printed.

World Exonumia Press

Rich Hartzog
POB 4143BBP
Rockford, IL 61110-0643

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
General Catalog	17
Objects and Symbols	141
Oriental Languages	143
Unidentified Hacienda Initials and Symbols	144
Index of Geographical Locations	147
Index of Occupations	153
Reference	155

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work has benefited from the assistance of numerous librarians, particularly from Australia and Great Britain. They provided many details on local merchants and photocopies of old advertisements. Without their help this effort would have had much less life and color.

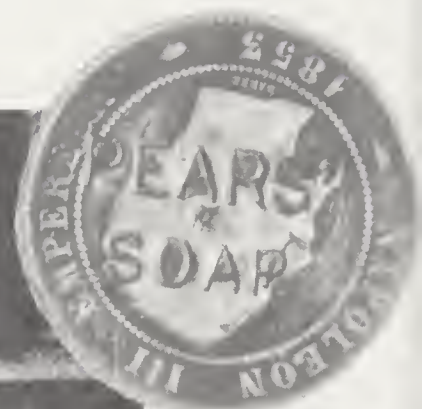
I owe a great debt to the numismatists who have corresponded with me concerning world merchant countermarks. Many are mentioned in the acknowledgments to 'American and Canadian Countermarked Coins.' The following were particularly important for the current effort: Efrain Archilla-Diez, Dave Bowers, Bud Butterworth, Charles Dobie, J.W. "Doc" Carberry, Peter Fleig, Doug Larkin, Len Henderson, Robert Lubetkin, Robert Lyall, Harrington Manville, Struan Reid, Russell Rulau, Wesley Scharlow, Hans Schulman, W. A. Seaby, Jorgen Somod, Louis Stubler, Ben Swanson, Donald Stewart, and Roy Van Ormer. The National Museum of Wales, the American Numismatic Society, and the firms of B.A. Seaby and Spinks and Son assisted as well.

Also I owe very much to those who have written on this subject before me. While I could offer a

first hand study of North American countermarks because of my location, for this effort I have had to rely more extensively on previously published works and auction catalogs. Historical information provided by my predecessors in the field has been extensively cited. Before his death, Fred Pridmore sent me photographs of many of the coins in his collection, some of which appear in this book. The studies of British countermarks by Gavin Scott and Harrington Manville have been of particularly great use. The number of times they are cited indicates their numismatic importance.

Harrington Manville provided many photographs of Scottish silver countermarks used in this book. He also offered extensive comments on versions of the manuscript and corrected a number of my errors. I owe him a great debt.

Finally, as was the case with 'American and Canadian Countermarked Coins,' Rich Hartzog has been an invaluable help. He photographed numerous merchant countermarks and provided some of the old advertisements. I could never have finished this effort without him.



INTRODUCTION

The merchant countermarks of Great Britain have been sought by token collectors since the early nineteenth century. While the series from the British Isles is the most extensive, counterstamped coins were issued by the shopkeepers and merchants of many countries. Only very recently has the vast extent of their output been recognized. Gavin Scott, who has written the most on European private countermarks, estimates that over 250,000 coins were stamped "Pears' Soap." That company was only one of many firms and individuals in Britain known to have countermarked coins.

Some British pieces are so common that they often are mistaken by Americans and Australians as issues of their own countries. Such countermarks from England seem to be far more common in the United States than the most often seen American and Canadian merchant issues, which were produced by Devins and Bolton of Montreal, Quebec, and Dr. G.G. Wilkins of Pittsfield, New Hampshire. The latest estimate of Devins and Bolton's output puts it at more than 150,000 pieces.

The identification of merchant stamps is often a major problem because sometimes they **only** are found on coins of foreign nations. Many countries banned the stamping of advertising on their own coinage during the nineteenth century, but had no control over what was stamped on foreign coins or tokens, which often circulated freely. In England it was not illegal to stamp advertising on British copper coins until 1853. By that time the countermarked pieces had become such a nuisance that Parliament was pressured to pass an "Act to Prevent the Defacing of the Current Coin of the Realm" (Scott, 1975: 6-14).

The implication of the act that is important for numismatists is that most British countermarks issued after 1853 are **only** seen on Continental coins. This remained the case until the old regal copper coins were demonetized. They were accepted by the mint until 1873. After that time the coins were no longer legal tender and could be stamped without violating English law.

PRIVATE COUNTERMARKS

The idea of advertising by using coins began in England and Scotland before the start of the industrial revolution. In the seventeenth century, traveling token makers would go from town to town offering to alleviate local shortages of coins by minting tokens in the name of merchants. Here we see the genesis of advertising using coins.



A Penny Token from Bury St. Edmunds

By issuing tokens or countermarking coins that only could be redeemed in their employer's store, laborers in the British Isles were defrauded out of much of their income. Employers might charge three times the going rate for goods in order to make a greater profit. This was called the "truck system," which is a reference to the barter nature of many such exchanges when not enough money was in local circulation to simply pay for goods.

Because of many abuses, the English government constantly tried to curb the use of such tokens. At least from 1464 we can trace acts that attempted to require merchants in certain trades to pay their workers only in lawful money. These attempts were to continue over the next four hundred years, but generally were unsuccessful (Went, 1969).

Classes of Issues

People have stamped coins for a large number of reasons, but most private countermarks can be divided into six very broad classes.

1. Banker marks, chop marks, assay marks, and all other indications of monetary value. Such stamps provide a guarantee of the quality of a coin. Many Scottish countermarks had a monetary purpose and are found on Spanish-American eight reales and, less often, French ecus.



An Apparent Tavern Token



"Chop Marked" Spanish American Eight Reales

2. Marks intended to advertise a produce or service or to turn a coin into a work tally or trade token. One would think that most advertising marks should be easy to identify, but quite often this is not the case. Many of these pieces do not bear a city of issue because their circulation was meant to be limited to a local area, where the merchant hoped to become known by word of mouth. There are over 600 maverick American countermarks known from two or more coins (Brunk, 1987). This practice of anonymity has presented major problems for the identification of merchant countermarks, and we still do not know who issued many pieces.

Even more difficult to identify are the trade tokens or shop tickets that often consist simply of initials. Lack of small change caused merchants, many of whom were mill owners in isolated towns, to set up accounts for their workers at company or local stores. Their countermarked coins were a common medium of exchange. This was a close equivalent to the coal company script of the United States.

It would appear that the only way we will be able to identify such countermarks is by finding an identical mark on the product of a merchant. This approach seems to be practical with merchants such as silversmiths or gunsmiths, and Scott has identified a number of issuers using lists of trademarks. Since countermarks that consist only of initials are so hard to identify, and many such pieces are only mutilations, they are not listed in this reference unless their origins are well established.

Some of the early advertising issues are found engraved, although none of these pieces is listed in this reference (see Scott, 1974). Paper labels and later aluminum rings that encased coins were used for advertising as well. Paper labels were not illegal in most countries, but few remain as they were quite fragile.

3. Hacienda tokens. Many plantations in Latin America and the Far East issued tokens that only had a value at the plantation store. In this respect they are similar to the shop tickets issued by British mills. Often these tokens were struck with the plantation's brand mark.

4. Semi-governmental countermarks. Many marks that usually are listed with the Mexican hacienda series are of uncertain origin. This is because plantations might take their name from a nearby town or landmark, and a town name on a token does not always mean that it was issued by that town. One token in my collection from the late 1790's reads "Bridge of Pipis" in Spanish. Was this a bridge token or an hacienda store card? Most likely it was the latter.

Another group of semi-governmental pieces was produced in the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman Sultan once ruled most of the Middle East, North Africa, and a good portion of Southeastern Europe. They remained a major power until the First World War. Many communities of ethnic Greeks were under Ottoman rule until the creation of Turkey in the 1920's. A large number of countermarks in Greek, Arabic, Turkish, and a few in other languages such as Hebrew, are found on nineteenth century Ottoman and Egyptian coins. The Greek and Hebrew marks are thought to have been issued by local religious communities, which held a status of almost semi-autonomous governments under the Ottomans. While they have been catalogued by MacKenzie and Lachmann (1974) and Wilski (1976), the pieces are not listed in other major world coin references.

5. Political countermarks constitute a fairly large number of private issues, but they are very hard to identify because their meanings often have been lost. They also are easy to counterfeit. Some recent examples of such political marks include the "UVF" countermark found in Northern Ireland. It means "Ulster Volunteer Force." The initials "SOB" were stamped on American "Roosevelt" dimes during the 1950's; their meaning is obvious.

6. The most difficult pieces to identify are purely personal countermarks, often called "love tokens." They might commemorate an event in one's life or be given to a loved one. Almost always they are impossible to identify and a major task of any writer is to separate "love tokens" from purposive merchant advertising issues. While "love tokens" and other uniquely engraved coins historically have importance, they should not be included in a survey of merchant issues.

LITERATURE

A number of nations have seen extensive series of merchant countermarks, and some series are very well catalogued, but most of the references to these pieces are little known and difficult to locate. Many mistakes have slipped into the catalogs as most writers have assumed that any countermark found in his or her country must be a local issue. Also, it is quite common to find two or three distinctly different readings of a countermark. Such marks often are quite worn and even when one has an example before him, many of the words cannot easily be read.

Australian merchant countermarks have been catalogued by Chitty (1905, 1907, 1908), Andrews (1921), Deacon (1955), and Henderson (1981). The Danish series of countermarks has been catalogued by Hermansen (1951) and Flensburg (1976).

The merchant countermarks of England and Scotland are extensive, and have seen serious research since the middle of the nineteenth century. Some important authors in this field include Waters (1898), Davis (1904), Whetmore (1957), Manville (1967, 1972, 1973, 1976), Thompson (1969), Seaby and Bussell (1970), Purvey (1972), Dolley (1978), and particularly Gavin Scott (1970a, 1970b, 1980a, 1980b, 1984), whose 'British Countermarks on Copper and Bronze Coins' (1975) is the standard reference for the field.

Scott also has catalogued the merchant marks of France and Southern Europe (1970b, 1978). Seaby (1971) and Szauer (1966) have both catalogued Irish countermarks, while some of the merchant issues of the West Indies are covered by Jarvis (1956), Pridmore (1960a, 1965b), and Lyall (1989). The recent publication of 'American and Canadian Countermarked Coins' (1987) by the author is the only comprehensive listing of North American merchant marks.

Many of the listings of hacienda countermarks that appear in this reference have been culled from auction catalogs, as there are few references to such pieces. Noteworthy, however, are the works by Romero de Terreros (1955) and Utberg (1965) for Mexico, and by Prober (1966: 132-137) for Brazil. In general, the listings of previous authors have been incorporated into this work, but an exception is the writings of Prober, as I have been unable to tell how many of the pieces that he lists are true hacienda tokens, rather than just mutilated coins.

HISTORICAL SURVEY

Some of the earliest countermarks found on ancient coins were stamped by bankers, who usually applied very small, incuse marks consisting of letters, objects, or abstract symbols. These banker marks are very common on the ancient silver coins of Persia, Anatolia, Egypt, and the denarii of the Roman Republic and early Empire (Brunk, 1974).



Ancient Banker Countermarks on Coins Portraying Alexander the Great

Substandard coins were a major problem in ancient times, particularly since both governments and private forgers often utilized a deceptive and very effective method to produce them. A copper core would be wrapped with silver before being struck, producing something like a modern clad coin without the telltale rim. The piece would appear to be pure silver, but if a banker's stamp was struck deeply enough into the silver, it would penetrate to the copper core, showing the piece to be a contemporary counterfeit.

The practice of stamping coins in order to ensure their quality continued until very recently. Chinese chop marks are one obvious instance, but the practice also was common in India, where many silver rupees are found with "shroff marks" in Persian or Indian script. These were the symbols of individual merchants. Such marks often were struck on a coin's sides, rather than on the faces of the thick Indian silver rupees.



Shroff Marks on a Silver Rupee

Both banker marks and chop marks indicate that a coin had been tested for quality in an age when under-weight, clipped, and counterfeit pieces were a constant problem. If a stamped coin came back into a merchant's till, he would not have to take the time to retest it. Some of the European multi-talers issued between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries are found with banker stamps indicating their weight. Such pieces often were struck without any marks of value. Their thickness determined their denomination, and the same dies could be used to strike a number of different denominations. Counting the coins in business transactions became much easier if their weight was stamped upon them.

The practice of countermarking coins by private individuals to ensure silver quality does not seem to have been common in the West since ancient times, but as we have few documents on countermarks from early modern Europe, there has been some speculation that the marks found on a variety of Northern gold coins are private. There appears to be no way to determine this with any degree of certainty. The first European merchant pieces we can be sure attested to and guaranteed quality are the British monetary marks on Spanish American eight reales. These assigned a value in shillings to the coins, which was guaranteed by its issuer.

Some New World governments employed silver-smiths to assay foreign coins. Often it is difficult to say when such assays were public acts and when they were private. The most famous example of a private individual acting as an assayer for a government is Ephraim Brasher, whose "EB" hallmark on a gold coin indicates that he tested the piece for good weight and quality in 1792 for the young American government. Others performed similar functions for West Indies governments in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Pridmore, 1965b).

Many of the gold pieces that circulated in the Caribbean during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were counterfeit, clipped, or under-weight. The problem was so severe that some island governments employed local goldsmiths to assay the coins in circulation and bring them up to proper weight and standard (Pridmore, 1965). The "G.C."



A British Monetary and a Non-Monetary Countermark

and alligator pieces appear to be such private efforts that brought coins up to the standard set by Jamaica in an act of 1773, which required doubloons to be 416 troy grams. Two countermarks are known on gold doubloons that bear the alligator and "G.C." mark. A likely issuer of these pieces was George Clinton, active between 1770 and 1780.



Jamaican "G.C." and Alligator Countermarks

Countermarking was quite common in the West Indies during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The islands provide some early evidence on countermarking coins. In many cases it is unclear whether the countermarks on gold coins are governmental issues or private marks. For a recent survey on such issues, see Gordon (1987).



Brazilian Gold Coin Restored for the Martinique Government by A. Ruffy, Goldsmith at St. Pierre

In 1798, for example, Martinique commissioned two goldsmiths to restore under weight gold coins to standard. They were A. Ruffy of St. Pierre and Francois Arnaud of Fort Royal. Pridmore (1965b: 352) reproduces the following document, which is a good example of our documentary sources for such issues:

PROCLAMATION by His Excellency the Governor General, concerning the weight of Moidores or Pieces of Gold of 66 liv.

Made 4 July 1798

CIRCUMSTANCES rendering it absolutely necessary to put a stop to the uncertainty among the public concerning the value and tariff of gold coins of Portugal which have been introduced into the colony at different weights, or which have been so successively impaired that they have in effect ceased to circulate, private persons no longer knowing at what rate they should tend or receive them; we, etc., order as follows:

ART. I. As from the publication of the present ordinance, no Moidore or coin of 66 livres fine content shall circulate at a weight below three gros, three grains, and a fraction, French weight, equivalent to seven and a half pennyweights, English weight.

II. Nevertheless, there will be power for Goldsmiths specially commissioned by us for the purpose to restore moidores which do not reach the weight indicated above, so as to bring them up to the said weight, and by this means put them into circulation.

III. The Goldsmiths commissioned by us for implementation of the preceding article are Messrs. Ruffy, sworn gauger at St. Pierre, and Francois Arnaud, sworn gauger at Fort Royal.

IV. Payment of 8 livres 5 s(ous) shall be made to cover both the supply of the gold for the fine content which they shall provide (stamped with the punch of the said Goldsmiths) and the workmanship involved in making the said addition.

There are few contemporary writings on purely merchant countermarks. The most extensive comes from Walter Gould, an American, who spent his youth during the Civil War in Bangor, Maine. In the 1920's, Gould wrote a letter to Frank Duffield, whose series "A Trial List of the Countermarked Coins of the World" was then being published in 'The Numismatist.'

In his letter, Gould comments on recollections of four Maine merchants who stamped coins: Ben Parker, J.W. Strange and his son C.A., and Thomas J. Stewart, whose "T.J.S." mark was made by Parker. Parker and the Stranges all were in the business of producing various sorts of stamps, and it seems likely that the three of them made many of the steel stamps that New England merchants used to mark coins.

My first knowledge of Mr. B. Parker, commonly known as Ben Parker, was about 1862, when his place of business was an old wooden building for brass foundry and metal working at No. 3 Columbia street, Bangor. My recollection is that most of the business done was making stencils for marking lumber, etc., repairing brass knuckles and ornaments for harness, locks and lamps. How long he had been at this location before the Civil War I do not know, but until about 1869 I knew the kindly old man, and was sent to him to get stencils made. It was his custom to countermark coins with his name (B. Parker) for his customers. For other people he would countermark their names or initials when requested, usually on U.S. copper Cents. I have seen his name and work on a few other coins.

I remember Mr. Thos. J. Stewart, the biggest manufacturer and exporter of birch bark shooks to the Mediterranean for oranges and lemons, calling for some stencils to mark the shooks, often taking from his pocket an old cent and asking Mr. Parker to stamp his initials (T.J.S.) on it, which Ben always did without charge. Years afterwards one of these 'T.J.S.' cents came into my hands with others.

Previous to 1869 I worked in a fruit store, and used to examine the boxes from Palermo and Messina for the 'T.J.S.' shook mark, and often found it, that was made in Bangor and returned from Italy or Sicily in box form filled with fruit. Up to this time there were no marketable oranges and lemons raised in America.

In the 50's and 60's it seems to have been a common practice to mutilate, mark and hole coins. There was no law against it, and the mutilated coins, and those partly cut away were equally as desirable as the perfect and clumsy coins of the period. At one time I had more than 200 cents marked 'B. Parker.' I have given one to everybody by the name of Parker that I knew, as well as to others, and now have less than a dozen.

Another old brass founder, die sinker and steincil maker was J.W. Strange, a man older than Parker, I think, and who I was not well acquainted with, but did visit his shop on Central Street, Bangor. I think he made brass candlesticks, and irons, etc. He always

had a stock of old brass things in his dusty shop. He countermarked copper cents, and perhaps other coins, and rather artistically, usually in small script letters. I think that he had a son, C. A. or G. A. Strange. I have seen some I think he marked, both with his and his son's name, though I am not sure of the relationship (quoted in Brunk, 1976: 107-108).



Ben Parker, the Bangor Die Sinker

Countermarks on Tokens

This reference only lists countermarks found on tokens that commonly circulated as coins, such as British and Australian pennies, halfpennies, and farthings. At times some merchants found it necessary to countermark their own issues as well. One account we have of this practice was provided by the American Council in Curacao, Thomas Voetter. He made the following comments on a West Indies token early in this century:

The stuiver is one issued by LxC (Leyba & Co.) countermarked with a 'C.' Men loading steamers with coal at Curacao received one of these pieces as they passed the tally clerk with a loaded basket of coal. They were redeemed by the coaling firms at the end of the job. To prevent the men having more checks than given by the tally clerk, these stuivers were countermarked and the man paid only for the countermarked pieces he presented. The stuivers not countermarked were not paid for (quoted in Brunk, 1976: 273).

The sort of tokens that Voetter comments upon is not listed in this reference. Only those in general circulation along side coins are listed.

A second observation about stamping tokens regards the slogan "A Card No Value" that appears on the issues of M. Franklin of Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. Despite the following comments these tokens seem to have circulated generally as pennies, otherwise it would have been unnecessary to stamp them to try to overcome legal objections to their issue. Albert Franklin, the son of the issuer wrote the following:



Many British merchant monetary marks eventually were redeemed by their issuer. The countermarks on the redeemed Spanish dollars were obliterated, often times by using a cancellation grid in order to make their value illegible. Some of the British issues are only known canceled and cannot be fully read.

In 1876 copper coins such as pennies and halfpennies were very scarce, so my dad had these tokens made in England to replace them. Each represented the value of a penny and a customer could bring them back to his store and get the value of them in goods or coin. They also acted as good advertisement. The reason they were counter-stamped "A Card No Value" was to prevent people passing them as pennies at other stores. They were stamped by my father after they were manufactured (quoted in Maynard, 1966: 30).

British Monetary Countermarks

By the end of the eighteenth century the industrial revolution was affecting much of England and Scotland. Various artisans began to mark their names on coins using stamps originally made to mark tools or other property. We find examples of the stamps used by cutlers and other tool makers during the late 1700's and early 1800's. These stamped coins provided good advertising in an age when word of mouth usually was the best way to publicize one's work.

At the end of the eighteenth century, England was flooded with Spanish-American coins. In 1797 the Bank of England started countermarking these eight reales, or as they called them, the Spanish dollars. These generally featured either the bust of Charles III or IV of Spain. The Bank's countermark consisted of a bust of George III of England, which led contemporary Londoners to produce the couplet:

"The bank, to make their Spanish dollars pass,
Stamped the head of a fool on the neck of an ass."

Merchants issued a variety of similar monetary marks. Such marks served the useful purpose of certifying the authenticity of a coin and provided it with a specific value. These early monetary countermarks were sometimes petitioned for by local citizens.

The following call for the countermarking of coins appeared in the 'Greenock Advertiser' of December 23, 1803. (quoted in Spink, 1984: v). The writer complains of fluctuations in the price of Spanish silver dollars, which occasioned suffering among the local population because of an inability of merchants to make change for gold coins.

To the Editor.

The very great inconvenience which the inhabitants of Greenock labour under, from the scarcity of silver at present, is an evil, that cannot escape the observations of any; and which calls loudly for the assistance of every individual, who can in any degree contribute to lessen the difficulty. The writer of this thinks, he cannot justly be blamed for want of charity, when he affirms, that the inhabitants are entirely to blame for bringing this evil upon themselves. Not long ago, a very considerable struggle was made by the banks, and a number of most reputable shopkeepers and dealers in town, to less the calamity, by endeavouring to advance dollars to 4s. 9d. which had it succeeded, would have been attended with most beneficial consequences; but, strange to relate, so did the ignorance of some and the avarice of others overpower their good intentions, that it was obligated to be given up. The Jewellers are, perhaps not unjustly blamed for having a hand in this, as, while they go at 4s. 6d. they find it very lucrative business to buy them up, and send them to London and other places not so far distant; where a much higher price can be obtained for them so much has this ill judged business operated, that since they fell back to 4s. 6d. a dollar is not now to be seen, and to obtain change for a note is a thing next to impossible; the consequence is, that every family is teased with innumerable petty accounts with their baker, their brewer, their huckster, and their fishwife, and many others of the tribe of small dealers, which are liable to be inaccurate and very vexatious. The case of the tradesmen and the labourer is much worse; at the end of the week, when they go home to their wives and families and their hard earned pittance, they are not perhaps, in credit with the above honourable dealers; and hence, in order to get a part of their guinea back in silver, to buy necessities with, are obliged to purchase double or treble the quantity of some articles than they can afford to buy; or be reduced to the infinitely worse alternative of drinking two or three shillings of it in a tippling house, in order to obtain change.

It would be needless to spend time, I conceive, to prove the existence and magnitude of the inconvenience, and its trail of vexations in consequence, as everybody must have felt them; the business is to suggest a plan, this is in some degree calculated to remove, or at least lessen, the evil; and nothing, in my opinion, seems so much calculated to have that effect, as another attempt to raise the price of dollars to 4s. 9d. or 5s. to urge the propriety of this measure, it is only necessary to observe that almost every place of trade in the country has already adopted it, and dollars are now currently received in transactions where small money is required, at 4s. 6d. and in many

places at 5s. and upwards. While they remain at 4s. 6d. that being below the price of silver bullion, so soon as they make appearance in town, they are eagerly bought up by Jewellers and others, who either convert them into silver plate or send them to London, where they are readily purchased at a considerable advance, and through that channel, generally find their way to the continent, or East Indies... the last, and which seems to me the most mightly reason for adopting this measure is there appears at present, particularly among the country people, an uncommon propensity to hoard up gold and silver, which would, in all probability, occasion a scarcity, were there double the quantity of sterling coin in circulation that there is at present. Dollars were they at 4s. 9d. or 5s. would not be liable to share the same fate; the hoarders would consider, that as they often vary in price, they might fall, which would render the laying them up unsafe.

It now remains, to point out the proper method to cause the dollars currently at 4s. 9d. or 5s. which would be recommend it to the banks, or some of the most reputable merchants in town, to stamp them, payable at 4s. 9d. or 5s. but as this scheme is liable to objections, from the probability; that the individual might come to lose, by others forging their stamp, I think the best way would be, to call a meeting of the principal inhabitants... when, it is hoped, they would see the propriety of unanimously agreeing to take dollars at either of the above rates... If you think the above hint may have any tendency to promote the desirable end, your giving them a place in your paper will greatly oblige, Sir.

Your most obedient Servant,
A. SHOPKEEPER
Greenock, Dec. 20th, 1803.

This is an interesting document for a number of reasons. It makes note of differences in the tariff of silver coins, which caused them to flow out of Greenock to London and be melted. It calls for the possibility of a merchant "stamping" eight reales payable at four shillings, nine pence, or at five shillings, but points out the likelihood that the stamps would be "forged." This appears to have happened with some merchant marks.

The letter also calls upon the town elders to tariff the coins themselves. This seems to have been done in at least one town as a rare Scottish mark reads "Saltcoats Merchants" and assigns a value of five shillings to Spanish dollars (53940). "A Shopkeeper" must have been pleased with his Greenock neighbors. Eventually a number of the merchants in Greenock came to stamp Spanish dollars with a fixed value as he had requested, as did the Greenock Draper's Society (51950).

We also have a record of a contemporary of why one particular issuer, the Countess of Ordmone in Ireland, began stamped coins. The Castlecomer Colliery pieces were issued about 1804 for the coal mine of the Countess, who needed a stable supply of funds. She tariffed a number of Spanish dollars at five shillings five pence. Davis (1904: 27) quotes Aquilla Smith's reference work on the silver tokens of Ireland, which was published in 1855:

I am indebted to Mr. T.G. Robertson of Kilkenny, for the following account of this countermarked dollar --

A friend of mine, who has often seen the coin, says that, about fifty years ago Anne Countess of Dromore, not wishing to lose by the depreciated value of Spanish dollars, of which she had at that time a large number, caused all she had to be stamped with the legend 'Castle Comer Colliery, Five Shillings and five pence.' Coals for that amount being given for them at the pits, Kilkenny traders used to take them in exchange for their commodities, knowing that they could give them afterwards to colliers in payment of coals.

Another contemporary account concerns issues of the Thistle Bank, which was founded in Glasgow in 1761. Based on the bank's records of account, McFarlan (1980) reports the mintage figures for various denominations of stamped eight reales. In 1803, 6000 dollars were stamped "4/6" or "4/9". In 1808, 2000 dollars probably were stamped "4/9," but we are not certain of their denomination. In 1810, 2900 dollars were stamped "5/." Finally, in 1814, 2160 Spanish dollars were stamped "6/." and 800 dollars were revalued from "5/." to "6/."

The Thistle Bank countermarks span a twelve year period, during which time the tariff price of silver varied by almost twenty-five percent. There are a number of other interesting points about Thistle Bank pieces. Despite the quantity of coins that were stamped for six shillings, that denomination is now rare. McFarlan (1980) argues this may be because higher denomination pieces had a greater chance of being redeemed, having a much higher face value over the silver value of a coin.



Counterfeit Castle Comer Countermark

Many of the "4/9" denomination are found on counterfeit eight reales. The die used to stamp these counterfeit eight reales is unlike the stamp found on genuine silver coins, and it seems likely that they are from a contemporary counterfeit stamp. Finally, a die is known to have been cut for the "4/6" denomination, but none of these pieces are known. This is possibly because the "4/6" die was recut to read "4/9" before any coins had been struck.

British Advertising Issues

Later British issues were not nearly as well accepted because their only purpose was advertising and they were a nuisance. Pear's Soap was responsible for over a quarter million stamped coins itself! These efforts brought numerous complaints from citizens, like the following that appeared in the 'London Times' of September 25, 1850:

THE COMPLAINT OF A PENNY

Sir,

Bill-sticking and advertising were formerly confined to boards and dead walls. Driven off even these places, as a common nuisance, by the gentle hint, "Bill-sticker beware," the practice has since intruded itself into higher regions and a company has been established for plastering over and defacing every decent vehicle upon the road or railway. If this can't be cured it must now be endured. But, Sir, is it to be endured that the current coin of the realm is to be defaced, without paying for it, by a practice long since driven off dead walls? I am a Penny -- "Dei gratia," &c. was my motto, stamped upon me at my birth, and after the squeeze I got over the lesson I thought my loyalty must be indelible. But alas! I was mistaken, for it has been obliterated altogether, and round the Royal head I now bear the contemptible advertisement of "Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, 3d. post free." Such, Sir, is my present motto, and upon both sides. Permit me to ask, is this sort of mutilation to be extended to my richer relatives, halfcrowns and sovereigns? or am I and my copper tribe of such trumpery consideration that we may be mutilated without redress?

In obedience to your regulations I inclose myself as a guarantee for what I state, and look to you for the publication of my complaint. It is quite against my will, I assure you, that I am thus made to intrude upon your columns. I wish people would confine their vulgar advertisements to you, and pay for them like honest folk, if they are worth it. I come of a good family, and always was what I professed to be till now. But if our genuine badge is to be destroyed, who will be bound to receive us in change? Certain I am that in my present state of degradation I am not honestly worth

ONE PENNY

More complaints followed in the popular press over the next few years. In 1853 an irate citizen sent one of Lloyd's halfpennies to the Lords of the Treasury. It was passed on to the Master of the Mint by James Wilson, Secretary to the Treasury with the following note (also quoted from Scott, 1975: 8)

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you the accompanying halfpenny on which the words "PURCHASE NUMBER ONE OF LLOYD'S LAST PUBLICATION" and other words are stamped and I am to state that the attention of my Lords has been directed to the mutilation of the Coin of the Country for advertising purposes which is exhibited on the same being one of a vast number stated to be in circulation.

Their lordships desire that you take the necessary steps... for effectually putting a stop to the practice...



HACIENDA COUNTERMARKS

Because most hacienda countermarks are very simple stamps consisting only of a few letters or a monogram, they are very difficult to identify. In most cases, we only know the country of origin of a stamp and have no idea who issued it. Alberto Pradeau recounts the following story from his youth in Mexico.

There are numerous counterstamps found on Mexican coins... a few are merely indentations made with hammer and chisel, and still others that were used by private individuals. Under this last classification fall what the author has named BRAND PIECES, because, owners of large estates in Mexico usually had a small die similar to the iron employed to brand cattle. As that particular brand proved ownership, the small die was used to stamp agricultural implements or any movable property about the estate, thus preventing the easy disposal of stolen property to neighboring ranches. The author, who spent his early life in Mexico, distinctly remembers seeing the arrival of a new die and its being tried on a coin (Pradeau, 1938, p. 132).

A likely hacienda countermark is the "ICPP" mark that probably was intended to be used in a plantation store. It is found on many one-fourth reales of Caracas, Venezuela. While its origins are unknown, it likely was a private issue that indicates a value of one centavo. Duffield (1919, no. 1245) quotes the following letter from Thomas D. Voetter, who was stationed at the U.S. Consulate at Antofagasta, Chile.

When I was in Venezuela recently I ran across a lot of 40 or more old Caracas quartillas countermarked "ICPP," like the enclosed. Finding such a large lot made me think they were countermarked seriously rather than as an idle pasttime by someone. Perhaps they were to pass current at one centavo on some hacienda or in a merchantile establishment, and were possibly marked at the time decimal currency was coming into use.



Quite likely, many countermarked coins are in use today. Charles Dobie reports that when he was in Amsterdam in 1978 he saw countermarked British coins being used in a laundromat. The guilder value of the cost of a wash was stamped on a penny and the cost of a dry on a half penny.



Likely Hacienda Issues

COLLECTORS' MARKS

While certainly not merchant countermarks, these pieces are common enough that they deserve note. From the beginning of modern coin collecting until at least the end of the nineteenth century, a few collectors and museums marked their pieces with very small stamps, indicating ownership. Such marks were designed to indicate ownership of coins without greatly disfiguring them. The best known of these actually is not a countermark, but is an inlaid silver eagle found on ancient coins. There is some dispute about its origin, but it usually is attributed to the Dukes of Este-Modena (Brunk, 1974).

Two other collector's marks are relatively well known. A very, very small "C" is found on a wide variety of coins and medals, usually Russian and Eastern European. This particular mark indicates that pieces were part of the collection of the Polish Count Emeric Hutten-Czapski. The origin of these pieces recently was discussed by Jan Perkowski, who provides an English translation of Czapski's comments on the practice of stamping coins, which originally appeared in his 'Catalogue de la collection des medailles et monnaies polonaises' published in St. Petersburg in 1872.

In order to ward off fraud successfully, I have come up with the idea of ordering microscopic engravers' punches with the word FALSVS (nummus) [Latin for "fake coin"], which I ordinarily apply to the obverse of all the pieces in my collection that are not genuine [presumably he means the mint re-strikes or "novodels" that were popular with collectors at this time] and all those that fall into my hands... All the good pieces in my collection, which I now and then exchange for better examples, are marked by a microscopic stamp with the letter C encircling my coat of arms (Perkowski, 1985: 1539).

A number of other small letters that appear on coins are collectors marks, but most of these have not been identified. One is the very small crowned "C" stamp. Although there is some dispute about its origin, it may be the mark of Queen Christina of Sweden, who abdicated in 1654 and died in 1689. She was an avid collector of coins and medals, but part of her pieces had been purchased from the collection of another monarch whose name began with the same letter. This was Charles I of England, who was beheaded in 1649.

Because both monarchs could have used the Crowned "C" as their mark, we are uncertain which one of them is indicated by the stamp (Schwabacher, 1957). My guess is that this is the mark of Christina because in 1705 the Swedish possession of Riga used a similar style mark to officially countermark coins in circulation there. Under King Carl XII of Sweden, Riga stamped coins with a crown over two crossed "C's" with "XII" between them.

POLITICAL COUNTERMARKS

Of the various categories of private marks, these are perhaps the most difficult to catalog. Some of them also are very old. There are many examples of ancient political countermarks, a few apparently private, most governmental. One of the most famous series was ordered by the Roman Emperor Caracalla, who, after having his brother and co-emperor Geta murdered in 213, issued a "damnatio memoriae," ordering that all references to Geta be destroyed. Some of the Roman cities of the Near East had struck coins that portrayed both brothers. Now they were ordered to have Geta's bust ground off the coins. This left a flat spot that was, in some cases, replaced by a small countermark of an imperial bust (Brunk, 1974: 2534).



An Ancient Bronze of Caracalla and Geta from Statonicea Subjected to the "Damnatio Memoriae"

Modern political countermarks are usually the work of annoyed citizens who want to satirize the actions of politicians. A number have been issued within the past decade, and many are puns or slang terms that quickly go out of common use. One of the few such political pieces to be struck with a prepared punch is the "Sedan" countermark. This stamp refers to the decisive battle of Sedan in the Franco-Prussian War. Napoleon III, the Emperor of France, showed himself to be a coward at the battle by fleeing the conflict.



"Sedan" Countermark Satarizing Napoleon III

Most political countermarks are very easy to fake. It is difficult to authenticate them because we do not have a standard for comparison. There is little to prevent someone from preparing a punch in his basement and stamping a number of coins, which

he then claims are newly discovered issues. In fact, there was just such a large production of fantasy West Indies issues during the nineteenth century before the series was well catalogued (Pridmore, 1965B; Brunk, 1974). In a few cases that are pointed out in this reference, fantasy merchant countermarks also have been struck. Numismatists thus should be very careful when examining a mark that is claimed to be a political issue.



"Ulster Volunteer Force" Stamp

GREEK RELIGIOUS COUNTERMARKS

Another interesting series of private marks came from the Greek settlements in the Ottoman Empire from the late nineteenth century until the end of the empire and establishment of the modern state of Turkey in 1923. While these are not merchant countermarks, they are of a similar nature and collectors should be aware of their existence. An extensive listing of the Greek series and other language marks found on the copper coins of Egypt and the Ottoman Empire can be found in the works of MacKenzie and Lachman (1974) and Wilski (1976).

The most interesting aspect about these Greek countermarks is that they appear to have been issued by local authorities of the Greek Orthodox Church. Their initials often appear to represent religious invocations or the names of patron saints. We have some contemporary documentation of the pieces. In 1921 Hasluck published evidence on these tokens in his work 'The Levantine Coinage.'

The chronic scarcity of small change in Turkey is apparent to every visitor even to Constantinople; the difficulty is aggravated in the provinces, where it has called forth a series of token-currencies... Though anything like a complete list is out of the question it may be worth while to put on record such facts as may still be gathered about these coinages which circulate in out-of-the-way places, have for the most part no legal status, and are rapidly disappearing (Hasluck, 1921: 72).

The old copper piastre was issued by Government to the island at 20 paras, then withdrawn and issued again at the same value by the municipality of Ploumari with the countermark (Delta Pi). A third countermark -- script capitals (Pi Lambda) on opposite sides of the coin -- is said to be that of the church of Ploumari. The coin now passes freely at 5 paras along the Asiatic coast opposite Mytilene (Hasluck, 1921: 74, ft. 87).



Countermark Issued in Telsonia



Countermark Issued in 1893 in Panaghia

CHOP MARKS

Chinese merchants commonly stamped coins with one or two, usually incuse, characters representing their name or business. Indian merchants, or shroffs, had a similar practice, often stamping relief characters on the edges of dump silver rupees.



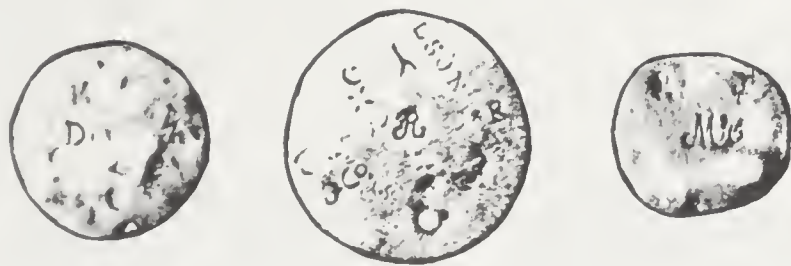
Typical Chop Marks

Chalmers (1892: 378) researched the origins of the terms "chop" and "chop mark" when writing his 'History of Currency in the British Colonies.' He wrote:

The word 'chop' comes from the Kindi chhap, a seal-impression, and can be traced back to European languages as far as 1537, when a Portuguese treaty states that a Nizam "sealed an agreement with his chop" ("e o chapo de sua chapa"). The origin of the "pidgin-English" name chop-house for Customs-station is explained by John Fryer in his 'New Account of East India and Persia' (London, 1698) as follows: "The Custom-house has a great Front, where the chief customer appears at certain hours to chop, that is to mark, goods outward bound.

The practice appears to be peculiar to the province of Canton, and to be unknown in the north. Native Chinese merchants stamp or sign ("chop") every coin as it comes into their possession. No Chinaman will take back a dollar on which his stamp cannot be pointed out, though by the multitude of successive stamps a chopped dollar not only loses its 'ring,' but gradually becomes so obliterated that any individual stamp cannot be distinguished in one case out of a hundred. The state of a dollar long in circulation in Hong Kong is deplorable, but it seems impossible to overcome the Cantonese practice. On the contrary, 'chopping' has been legally recognized in Hong Kong by the Governor's Proclamation, published in the 'Gazette' of 21st October 1865, under the local ordinance No. 10 of that year.

A similar series of merchant marks usually consisting of simple incuse initials comes from Ireland, where they are called "slap tokens." The marks appear upon very worn silver shillings and six pence and upon roughly circular silver disks of similar size. The marks had the same purpose as chop marks in indicating that a piece of silver had been tested and approved for circulation by a merchant. The "Puffin's head" mark (55070) likely is part of this series.



Irish "Slap Tokens"

Chopmarks also are known that are just ink stamps on coins. The closest analogy in the West to this practice was the placing of paper advertising labels on coins. Most such pieces are British, but a few have been noted from Continental nations, such as Denmark, and from the United States. One

paper advertising label has been recorded on a U.S. silver dollar. The purpose of paper labels was to evade laws forbidding the mutilation of a nation's legal tender coins.



An Ink "Chop Mark"

Often categorized with the chop marks are the issues of Yong Kim Hong, the proprietor of an assay company in Bangkok. These marks appear to be the equivalent of silversmith hallmarks. He stamped a number of silver coins with his name in either Chinese or Thai script, but later sold the dies used to stamp coins, and it seems very likely that most -- if not all -- the pieces seen in commerce are restrikes.

Bud Butterworth, an avid collector of counter-marked coins, was able to identify the issuer of these pieces through great perseverance. After writing to many authorities, he finally received a letter from Kosol M. Udom of the Sixth Government Pawnshop, Prannok Road, Bangkok, in November, 1969. Part of it is quoted below.

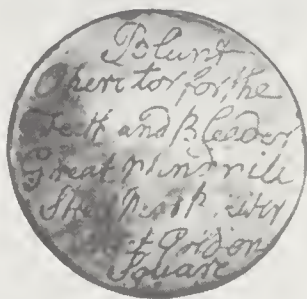
(L)et me answer your question, Yes it is Thai script read Yong Kim Hong also found in Chinese writing by the same firm. The firm dealing in gold & silver bar including jewelry, the owner of the firm is my uncle! 40 years ago he made 2 dies, one in Thai script the other in Chinese script. You see, he sold big quantities of silver coins to foreign dealers, the counterstamps were used to guarantee that the coins are genuine or the silver of those coins are good (fineness is nearly .900) These counterstamps will be found generally on crown size such as British Trade Dollar, French Indo China, U.S. Dollar, Mexican Dollar, etc. & etc. I have not handle any of these countermarked. To my opinion, many pieces were melt down, those crowns should not be valuable. My uncle told me that the dies were sold to a foreign dealer too!! It is very funny that 2 or 3 year ago some coins with these counterstamps were plac(ed) in... auction sale and sold for \$20-\$30 each.

COINS ENGRAVED FOR ADVERTISING

Most engraved coins are what collectors call "love tokens" as they often were gifts exchanged by lovers. Commonly they consist of initials, messages of remembrance and commemorative legends. When an engraved coin mentions a business firm the piece is often a gift for long and faithful service. Other engraved pieces were given to contest winners in flower exhibitions, dog shows, shooting festivals, music contests, athletic events, etc.

Although Scott (1975) lists a large number of engraved British pieces in his catalog of English merchant issues, I have always been suspicious that any of these ever were intended as advertising. In the American and Canadian series I have never found an obviously engraved advertising mark and only a few engraved American pieces are commonly seen. One set of apparently engraved coins commemorates the burning of the majestic Boston Masonic Temple in 1864 (Brunk, 1987: 114-116). A few engraved pieces are known as well that appear to be presentation pieces of President Andrew Jackson.

Recently Ben Swanson, Director of the Museum of Dentistry of the University of Maryland has been able to document two different series of engraved advertising pieces from England. One extensive series was the work of Stephen Blunt, who billed himself as an "operator of teeth and bleeder." He was located on Great Windmill Street near the Hay Market in London. Another group of coins engraved by an early dentist was produced by one Spence, who was located on Grays Inn Lane in London. Spence often included a hand holding an extracted tooth or a vase in his advertisement engravings.



Engraved Advertising of Dentist Stephen Blunt

Swanson has traced over a dozen copper coins that were engraved as advertising in the early part of the nineteenth century by these two dentists. His unpublished research suggests that the practice of engraving advertising on coins was used by at least a few merchants in the late 1790's and early 1800's. Swanson's research is important in telling us that we should not dismiss all of the engraved British coins from this period as simply "love tokens." At least some of them appear to have had an advertising purpose.

Those interested in more details on all known engraved British merchant pieces should consult Scott (1975: 19-62). He has indicated whether each specimen listed in his work is countermarked ("C"), affixed with paper label ("P"), or engraved ("E").

CATALOGING CONVENTIONS

The first appendix to 'American and Canadian Countermarked Coins' (1987) lists approximately five hundred world merchant countermarks. This was an initial attempt to provide a unified catalog of the series. That appendix only offered one example of each merchant's marks. A few engraved pieces slipped into the listing, while a comprehensive look at all published photographs disclosed many misreadings recorded from previous works.

It was hoped that we could keep the catalog numbers used in that work, but as a result of these discoveries, so many changes were necessary that a renumbering of pieces had to be undertaken. Those wishing to use "Brunk" catalog numbers to reference world countermarks should use the numbers in this work, rather than those found in the appendix to 'American and Canadian Countermarked Coins.'

Denominations

A number of types of coins commonly are found with merchant countermarks. These have been listed using standard names for the coins. In particular, we find Spanish-American "eight reales" stamped in various regions, principally the British Isles.

A distinction should be made between the heavy English copper "cartwheel" series that often are found with countermarks and later British bronze coins. In general, I refer to the large coins as "cartwheels," no matter the denomination, and to later or earlier pieces as halfpennies or pennies.



Unidentified Countermarks on Cartwheels

Other series of coins that commonly were used for stamping in the British Isles, France, Belgium, and a few other Continental countries were bronze pieces issued on the Continent that had about the same weight and size as the British penny and half penny. Most such bronzes found with advertising countermarks were minted in France. Lesser numbers are known from Luxembourg and Italy, and a few stays from other countries are found stamped. The European bronze coins stamped for advertising in Britain and France are cited as "Continental Bronze Coins" in the catalog. There is only a moderate premium placed on finding a mark on an unusual coin.

The important question for a contemporary merchant appears to have been size. Would a foreign coin be accepted for circulation and thus be useful as a target on which to strike advertising? The answer probably was yes if the foreign coin was about the same size as regal coins in circulation. This meant the bronze coins of a wide variety of countries might be found countermarked, but others would be excluded. While we know of one "Lloyd's Newspaper" countermark on an American large cent, none are known on the coins of countries that used much different size standards.

In practice, this means that we cannot expect to find French or British countermarks on the coins of Switzerland, whose minor coinage was of a very different style and size. Similarly, Scandinavian countermarks tend to appear only on coins of the other Scandinavian states. The minor coinage found in the various German states during the nineteenth century was very confused, and no advertising stamps are known on these issues.

A wide variety of other denomination coins are found with counterstamps. The most common probably are French silver coins. Other types of pieces are identified using their official or most commonly recognized name. For example, a "black dog" was the common English name used in the West Indies for worn French billon coins. The name comes from the color of the coin (Pridmore, 1965b: 11). Little of the initial design usually is discernible, making a more precise identification impossible.

A "British Token" refers to the class of merchant tokens that circulated in the British Isles at the end of the eighteenth century along side regal issues. An "Australian Token" is a member of the same type of token issue commonly seen in that country during the middle of the last century. In both cases, the tokens circulated so widely that individuals would have had no reason to discriminate between them and the regal coins when stamping advertisements.

Countermarks are not listed when found on private tokens that did not see general circulation. For example, I do not include hacienda tokens countermarked for use only at hacienda stores when the tokens were issued on a different weight or size standard than national coins.

Criteria for Including Countermarks

Since I was limited by geography in the number of coins that physically could be examined, I had to develop some scheme of cataloging that likely would record most purposive countermarks without including thousands of "love tokens" and other coins that only had a personal significance for their original owner. The selection may not be perfect, but my study of North American marks has suggested that the following types of pieces tend to have had an advertising or other merchantile purpose:

1. An obvious company name or product.
2. A name and address.
3. A name or symbol if more than one is known.

Prices

The rarity and desirability of countermarks are the major factors that determine value. Pieces seem to be more desirable to collectors when they present the occupation, street address or city where a merchant was located. Since most world advertising marks appear on copper or bronze coins, marks on silver coins also are more valuable.

An initial pricing scheme was developed using previous works that provide price estimates (e.g., Seaby, 1970; Whitmore, 1987) and auction results. Copies of a draft of this manuscript then were sent to various token dealers from around the world for comments. Their input was used to produce the final price estimates presented in this work. Since this field is relatively new, these price estimates are just that -- estimates. I would expect these prices to change in the future as more people become aware of these series. The prices are a surrogate for a rarity guide as I did not have access to enough pieces to directly estimate the rarity of most merchant countermarks.



Countermark of John McLean of Paisley, Scotland

The relatively high estimated values for the countermarks of Great Britain found on silver coins should be addressed. These pieces have been sought after for over a century and are highly prized. To quote from a recent Bowers and Merena catalog:

At the end of the 18th and early years of the 19th century insufficient silver coinage had reached circulation to satisfy currency needs. Accordingly, local merchants... certified the value of worn Spanish-American silver coins in circulation. In 1804 the Bank of England officially issued Bank of England dollars, which were struck over Spanish-American mint 8 reales pieces. While the Bank of England and the contemporary Bank of Ireland tokens are readily available, those bearing private, local counterstamps and marks of valuation are very rare, since the majority of these were recalled and melted once coinage had resumed in about 1816 (March 27-31, 1989: 471).

GENERAL CATALOG

A & COMPANY FANTASIES Cromford, England

These marks are not quite the right style for nineteenth century issues and generally are recognized as fantasies.

50000. A & CO. (around) 5/.



Eight Reales

Fantasy

ALFRED CHITTY Australia

Alfred Chitty was an Australian numismatist who published a comprehensive catalog of Australian coins, tokens, and countermarks in 1921. He seems to have stamped these pieces with his initials for his personal amusement during the 1920's (Deacon, 1955).

50005. A. C.

Australian Token

\$15.00

50010. A. C. D. 2

Australian Token

\$15.00

A L Ireland

50015. A (Fleur de lis) L

Halfpenny
British Token

\$10.00
\$10.00

A & S Australia

50020. A & S (with numeral "4" or "6")

Australian Token

\$10.00

AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO. Sydney, Australia

It seems likely that these specimens were not intended for circulation, but are patterns. They are in great demand by Australian collectors. The countermarks are known struck on planchets as well as coins (Andrews, 1921: 30). Prices are based on recent auction records.

50030. A. S. N. CO. (Three Men in a Boat)



Australian Token
British Halfpenny
British Penny

\$2000.00
\$2000.00
\$2000.00

A T A Company Great Britain

Pridmore (1960a) originally attributed these pieces to St. Thomas in the Caribbean. In 1976 he wrote me, indicating that he had changed his mind:

I no longer consider these W(est) I(ndies). They represent some English source, probably Soup Kitchen tickets, but (I) have not yet found out where issued.

He came to this conclusion because the English cartwheel penny did not see use in the West Indies. Robert Lyall reports that the "ATA" marks commonly turned up in British "junk boxes" a decade or so ago and occasionally the stamp is seen on Victorian bronze pennies in addition to the more commonly stamped cartwheel pence. "St. Thomas" likely refers to a religious organization.

50035. ATA (Monogram) / ST THOMAS / 1852



Cartwheel \$30.00

50040. ATA (Monogram) / ST THOMAS / 1853

Cartwheel \$30.00

50045. ATA (Monogram) / ST THOMAS / 1854



Cartwheel



\$30.00

50050. ATA (Monogram) / ST THOMAS / 1856



Cartwheel \$30.00

50055. ATA (Monogram) / ST THOMAS / 1857

Cartwheel \$30.00

50060. ATA (Monogram) / ST THOMAS / 1858

Cartwheel \$30.00

50065. ATA (Monogram) / ST THOMAS / 1859

Cartwheel \$30.00

50070. ST THOMAS (same stamp)



Cartwheel \$15.00

50075. ATA (Smaller Incuse Monogram) / 1855



Cartwheel \$30.00

TH. AAGESENS HOTEL
Denmark

50080. TH. AAGESENS / HOTEL

1883 Swedish 50 Ore

\$25.00

ABBEY
Bedford, England

50085. ABBEY / BEDFORD / CUTLER

Cartwheel
Halfpenny
Penny

\$20.00
\$15.00
\$15.00

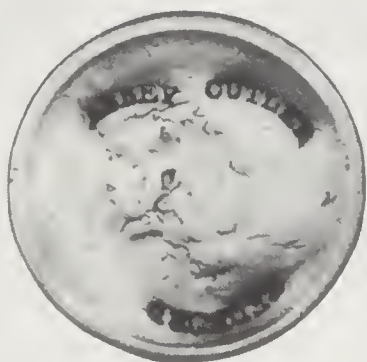
50090. ABBEY / CUTLER



Cartwheel
Halfpenny

\$20.00
\$15.00

50093. ABBEY CUTLER / BEDFORD



Cartwheel
Halfpenny

\$20.00
\$15.00

50095. ABBEY / GUNMAKER / BEDFORD

Cartwheel
Halfpenny

\$25.00
\$20.00

50100. ABBEY / GUNMAKER / CUTLER / BEDFORD

Cartwheel
Halfpenny

\$25.00
\$20.00

ABBEY
St. Ives, England

Scott (1975: 68) suggests the issuer of these pieces is the same Abbey as above, who stamped coins for his cutlery shop in Bedford. The marks are very similar in style.

50105. GUN MAKER / ABBEY / ST. IVES



Cartwheel

\$40.00

ACIER FONDU
France and England

It seems likely that these issues are from a firm that operated in both England and France. One of the countermarks is in English in very small letters on a British cartwheel bronze, hardly a coin that would have seen extensive circulation in France. The same countermark also appears on a continental bronze coin, a French ten centimes, as does the French language mark "Tout Acier Fondu."

50110. ACIER FONDU / SUPERIEUR / MADE IN FRANCE

Cartwheel
Continental Bronze Coin

\$15.00
\$15.00

50115. TOUT ACIER FONDU

Continental Bronze Coin

\$10.00

ADAMSON AND LOGAN
Glasgow, Scotland

One example of this countermark illustrated below is overstruck with the "G.P." crowned stamp of the Azores, which was issued in 1887.

50120. ADAMSON & LOGAN / FIVE / SHIL / GLASGOW



Eight Reales

\$2500.00

ADELPHI COTTON WORKS Deanston, Scotland

This company also was known as the Deanston Cotton Works and issued countermarks under the latter name as well. Built in 1785, the mills were offered for sale in 1794. The following short notice appeared in the 'Glasgow Courier' of January 7th:

COTTON-MILLS For SALE,

To be exposed to sale, by public roup, in the Tontine Tavern of Glasgow, on Friday the 31st day of January, inst. betwixt two and three o'clock.

The COTTON-MILLS of DEANSTOUN, commonly called the ADELPHI COTTON WORKS, in the parish of Kilmadock, and county of Perth, comprehending the whole Buildings connected with the Mills, and lands lying along the west bank of the river Teath, on which the works are erected; with the WHOLE MACHINERY in and about the Mills, in a finished and unfinished state. Utensils and Materials for constructing Machinery; and likewise 106 Mule Jennies, calculated for spinning the lowest Nos. to 200 and upwards; 12 Water Frames, for Nos 40s to 50s; 15 Sets of Breakers; 24 Finishers; 7 Drawing and 19 Roving Frames; all belonging to the Sequestered Estate of James and Archibald Buchanan and Company.

These Works are very advantageously situated about 7 miles above Stirling, on the river Teath, and in the neighbourhood of the populace village of Down, the residence of the work people employed at the mills. They have the benefit of an excellent Turnpike Road from Stirling, and the river Teath, the stream of water which supplies the Works, is perhaps equal to the first in Scotland, being at all seasons of the year, capable of commanding any weight of machinery (reproduced in Spink, 1974: 19).

It is likely that 50135 and 50140 are trial strikes of pieces that never circulated (McFarlan, 1986). Number 50130 is a restrike that was produced from rusted dies discovered in the 1930's. This variety also is known on copper planchets.

50125. ADELPHI / (Cotton Sack) / COTTON WORK



Eight Reales
French Half-Ecu
Halfpenny

\$2500.00
\$350.00
\$75.00

50130. * ADELPHI * / (Cotton Sack) / COTTON WORK



Halfpenny
Copper Planchet

Restrike
Restrike

50135. ADELPHI / (Cotton Sack) / COTTON WORK
Rev: SHILLING AND SIX PENCE 1786



Halfpenny \$750.00
Eight Reales \$2500.00

50140. ADELPHI / (Cotton Sack) / COTTON WORK
Rev: FOUR SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE 1786

Halfpenny \$750.00

ADMITIDO Mazalan, East Indies

50145. ADMITIDO EN MAZALAN (around Anchor)



Malaysian Copy of Dutch Doit \$75.00

WILLIAM ALLAMBY East Melbourne, Australia

William Allamby was a green grocer on Queensberry Street in 1860 (Henderson, 1981: 10).

50150. ALLAMBY

Australian Token \$30.00

G. ALLCORN London, England

50155. G. ALLCORN / LONDON

1799 Halfpenny \$20.00

DAVID ALLEN Moneymore, Ireland

David Allen was listed as a blacksmith in the 1846 Directory. By 1870 he also was listed as an agricultural implement manufacturer and agent for the Agricultural Insurance Company. It seems likely that at one time these were quite common as the Belfast Museum has twenty-eight examples of his marks in their cabinets (Szauer, 1966).

50160. D. ALLEN / MONEYMORE / IMPLEMENT / MAKER

Cartwheel \$40.00
Halfpenny \$30.00

50165. D. ALLEN / IMPLEMENT / MAKER / MONEYMORE



Cartwheel \$40.00
Halfpenny \$30.00

ALLOA COLLIERY Alloa, Scotland

According to local records, there were coal mines in the area from the year 1623. The colliery (coal mine) was developed by the Earls of Mar and eventually was taken over by a group of trustees in 1825 (Scott, 1975: 99-100). In 1835 it became the Alloa Coal Company. Interestingly, all the countermarked eight reales are counterfeit coins. Such fakes were manufactured extensively in Birmingham. It appears that these countermarked counterfeits were brass tokens that had a value of eight reales.

50170. PAYABLE AT ALLOA COLLIERY +



Shilling \$200.00
Halfpenny \$150.00

50175. PAYABLE AT ALLOA COLLIERY + (around) 5/.



Counterfeit Eight Reales

\$300.00

ALVARADO Mexico

This may be an unnoticed local municipal issue, rather than a merchant countermark. Besides being a family name, Alvarado is a town in the state of Veracruz (Eklund, 1936: 2).

50180. ALVA / RADO

Mexican 1/4 Real

\$15.00

AMBERT AND COMPANY Malaysia

50185. AMBERT / AND / CO.



Singapore Cock Doit

\$50.00

AMNISTIA Spain?

50190. AMNISTIA / J. * S.



Copper Coin

\$15.00

G. W. ANDREWS

The origins of these pieces are unclear. They are found on a very wide variety of coins and may be recent advertising issues.

50210. G.W. ANDREWS / DENTIST



World Bronze Coin

\$15.00

ANGEL Pontaudemer, France

50220. ANGEL / PONTAUDEMER

1913 Ten Centimes

\$15.00

J. AMSON & COMPANY Melbourne, Australia

50230. J. AMSON & CO. MELBOURNE

Australian Token

\$30.00

ARTHUR & COMPANY Lochwinnoch, Scotland

50240. ...ARTHUR & CO / 5 / LOCHWINNOCH



Eight Reales

\$2500.00



THOMAS AND ROBERT ARTHUR
Glasgow , Scotland

The partnership of these two brothers was formed in Glasgow in 1799 and lasted until at least 1821. All known specimens have been canceled, except the illustrated piece, which is overstruck with the D.C. countermark (51200).

50250. T. & R. ARTHUR GLASGOW (around) 5/.



Eight Reales \$400.00

C. ASPINALL
Great Britain

50255. C. ASPINALL / MAKER



1860 Penny \$10.00

P. ATHERTON & COMPANY
Great Britain

This mark has been noted on two different Spanish-American reales, dated 1773 and 1786.

50260. P. ATHERTON / & CO.



Eight Reales \$300.00

ATKIN AND SONS
Birmingham , England

This firm began making tools in 1835. From 1849 until 1853 it was known as Atkin and Sons (Scott, 1975: 89).

50265. (Crown) / VR / ATKIN & SONS / BARFORD ST / BIRM

Cartwheel \$15.00

AU GATEAU ROYAL
Brussels , Belgium

These may be the tokens of a baker. "Au Gateau Royal" means "At the Royal Cake."

50270. AU GATEAU ROYAL



Continental Bronze Coin \$30.00
English Penny \$30.00

50275. AU GATEAU ROYAL / BRUXELLES

Continental Bronze Coin \$30.00
English Penny \$30.00

B. I. Caribbean

This seems to be a privately issued cut and countermarked token. A similar sort of private issue was produced in the United States by the New Orleans banking firm of Peuch-Bein, which stamped quarter segments of eight reales (Brunk, 1987: 130-131).

One example of the "BI" countermark is noted by Maillet in his second supplement (1873, Plate I, No. 40). Its style is similar to the "LB" issues, and would appear to have been cut by the same die sinker. Both the "BI" and "LB" countermarks seem to have been intended for use on cut one-eighth segments of eight reales. However, at least one is now a one-tenth segment, indicating that it saw circulation and was clipped to this lesser size after issue.

50280. B I (in Serrated Oval)



Cut Segment of Eight Reales \$350.00

B O British Guiana

The broad arrow is the mark of the British War Office. An entire series of such countermarked pieces is known from Great Britain. In each case an initial or initials indicates the arsenal or dockyard that issued the pieces:

- C = Chatham Dockyard (50750 - 50770).
- D = Deptford Dockyard (51195).
- MSD = Military Stores Depot of Weedon (52895).
- PO = Portsmouth Dockyard (53590 - 53595).
- S = Sheerness Dockyard (53875 - 53885).
- W = Woolwich Arsenal (54645 - 54670).

The Broad Arrow and "B O" countermark has been noted on five coins. Unlike the pieces known to be from Great Britain, these initials and the Broad Arrow are incuse, rather than in relief. Only one countermark is found on a cartwheel penny; the four others are on British Guiana stivers (Lyall, 1989). It seems likely that these pieces were issued by some English military installation located in this Central American colony.

50285. (Broad Arrow) / B O



British Cartwheel \$50.00
British Guiana Stiver \$50.00

BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS & METAL CO. Birmingham, England

This probably was the mark that the firm used on their 1874 model rifles (Scott, 1975: 90).

50290. (Crown) / V.R / B.S.A & M. CO / 1874

1866 Penny \$15.00

B. Y. P. Guadalajara, Mexico

50295. B.Y.P. GUADALAXARA

Mexican Copper Coin \$25.00

S. BAGSHAW Great Britain

50300. (Crown) / E / S. BAGSHAW

Halfpenny \$10.00

50305. (Crown) / I / S. BAGSHAW

Halfpenny \$10.00

BAKER'S CARTES DE VISITE

London, England

Gabriel Baker was a photographer, who worked at this address from 1872 to 1898 (Scott, 1970). "Cartes de visite" were business cards used during the nineteenth century.

50310. (Royal Arms) / BAKER'S / CARTES DE VISITE
/ 28 JUBILEE ST. E.

Continental Bronze Coin \$25.00

T. BAKER

Boraston, Great Britain

50315. T. BAKER / BORASTON

1805 Irish Penny \$25.00

BALFRON FRUIT

Balfron, Scotland

50320. BALFRON FRUIT



British Token \$15.00

BALFRON VICTUALLING SOCIETY

Balfron, Scotland

This was a "friendly society" or a "box club" that probably was associated with the Ballindalloch Cotton Mills (Scott, 1975: 103).

50325. BALFRON: VICT: SOCIETY

Halfpenny \$40.00

BALLINDALLOCH COTTON WORKS

Balfron, Scotland

Founded in 1789 by Robert Dunmore, the Laird of Ballindalloch and his partners, this was the first Scottish mill to only employ women as workers (Spink, 1984: 29). It went bankrupt in the early 1790's. In the Feb. 24, 1794, 'Glasgow Mercury' the following notice appeared concerning the sale of the mill.

BALLENDALLOCH COTTON MILL

To be exposed to SALE by public Roup. in the Tontine Tavern. on Tuesday the 11th March next, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TWO THIRD PARTS, pro indivisa, of the COTTON MILL, of BALLENDALLOCH, machinery in or about the mill, fixed and unfixed, and materials of every kind for making machinery: As also, TWO THIRD PARTS of about TWENTY FOUR and ONE HALF ACRES of LAND, contiguous to the mill, on which a number of small neat houses have been lately erected, to accommodate the work people, situated in the parish of Balfron, and county of Stirling.

The mill is supplied by the water of Endrick, of which it has the complete command; and being situated in the neighbourhood of the village of Balfron, which of late years has increased greatly in extent and population; plenty of hands are to be had for the works.

The firm also issued five and seven shilling notes in 1830, which portray a beehive.





In 1798 Kirkman Finlay bought the mill. He also owned the Deanston and Catrine Cotton Works, which issued countermarked coins as well. In 1844 Finlay tried to sell all three mills, but only could find a buyer for the Ballindalloch works; it never prospered, and eventually was closed. The 1837 edition of 'Pigot's Directory' comments about the mill:

The Ballindalloch cotton spinning works, the property of Messrs. Finlay and Co, furnish employment to a considerable number inhabitants, chiefly females, whose general clean and healthy appearance may be ascribed to the salutary regulations enforced in the establishment of this respectable firm (quoted in Scott, 1975: 103).



50330. BALLINDALLOCH * (around) * COTTON * / 5 /
/ WORKS



Eight Reales
French Half-Ecu

\$1000.00
\$400.00

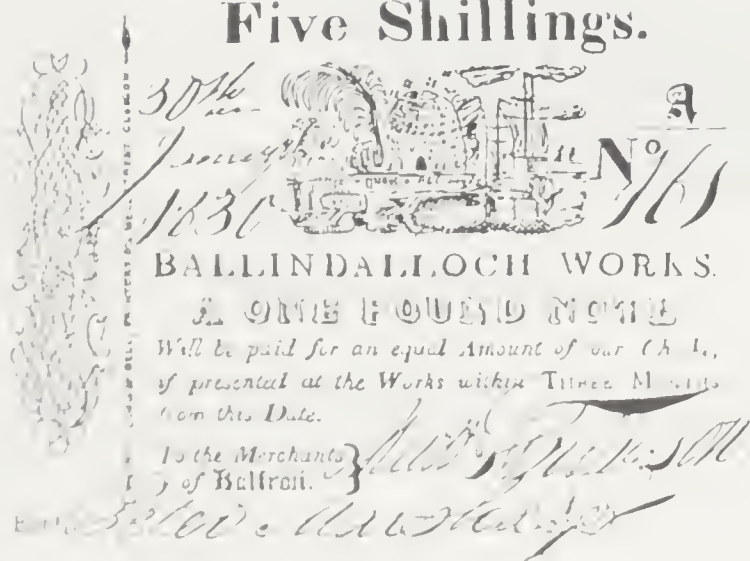
50335. BALLINDALLOCH / (Cotton Sack) / COTTON
WORK



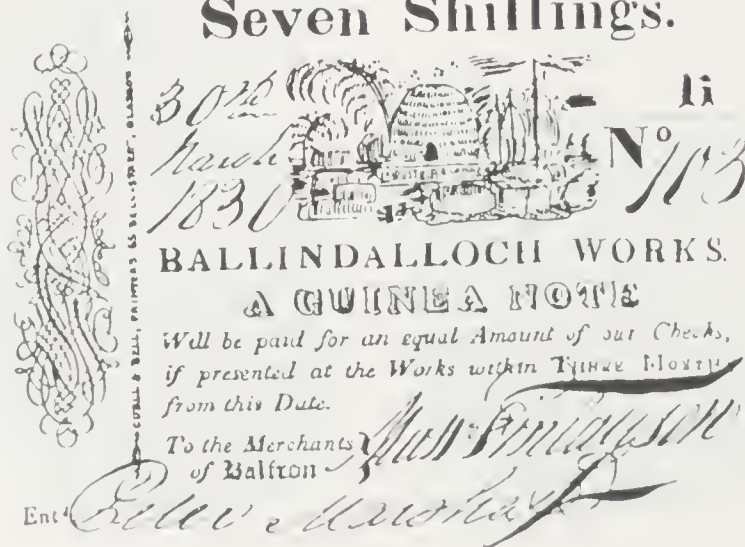
French Half-Ecu
Shilling-Size Coin
Halfpenny

\$600.00
\$150.00
\$100.00

Five Shillings.



Seven Shillings.



ROBERT BAKER
Chilchester, England

Baker was a cutler, jeweler and silversmith in business from 1816 to 1833 (Scott, 1975: 89).

50340. R. BAKER / CUTLER / CHICHESTER

Cartwheel	\$30.00
Halfpenny	\$20.00

50345. (Royal Arms) / R. BAKER / CUTLER / CHICHESTER



Cartwheel	\$65.00
-----------	---------

THOMAS BARNES
Canterbury, England

Barnes was listed as a grocer at 12 Palace St. in the 1847 city directory. By 1875 it was called Thomas Richard Barnes and Sons (Scott, 1975: 68).

50350. BARNES WINE & BRANDY MERCHANT CANTERBURY

British Token	\$35.00
---------------	---------

BARRON
Great Britain

50360. (Crown) / GR / BARRON PATENT

Cartwheel	\$10.00
-----------	---------

BARTLEET & SONS
Birmingham and London, England

The firm was founded by Thomas Bartleet around 1800. It manufactured bells, buttons, and thimbles, remaining in business until the end of the century (Scott, 1975: 72).

50370. BARTLEET & SONS LONDON & BIRMINGHAM

Penny	\$15.00
-------	---------

BELGIUM COMPANY
Belgium Congo?

50375. CIE BELGI...



1853 French Ten Centimes	\$25.00
--------------------------	---------

J. D. BEAUVAIS
Copenhagen, Denmark

The company processed canned goods. It still is in existence today.

50380. J.D. BEAUVAIS COPENHAGUE

1875 Danish 5 Ore	\$20.00
-------------------	---------

WILLIAM BENNETT
London, England

William Bennett was a carpenter on Well Street, Hackney in London from 1805 to 1833 (Scott, 1975: 72).

50390. W. BENNETT / HACKNEY

Copper Coin or Token	\$20.00
----------------------	---------

BEST
London , England

50400. BEST / LONDON
Irish Halfpenny \$15.00

BIACHE
St. Vaasi, France

50410. BIACHE . ST. VAASI / 14 / (Star)



1856 French Ten Centimes \$20.00

BIGGER
Dublin , Ireland

50420. BIGGER / DUBLIN
Cartwheel \$30.00
Halfpenny \$25.00

50430. BIGGER / BOLTON STREET / CUTLER / DUBLIN
Cartwheel \$35.00
Halfpenny \$25.00

W. BILTON
Glasgow , Scotland

50435. W. BILTON, 630 ARGYLE STEET (around)
TOBACCONIST / 5/
Rev: (Tree)



Eight Reales \$2500.00

JAMES BINGHAM
Sheffield, England

This merchant made razors from 1833 to 1859 according to Sheffield city directories (Scott, 1975: 91).

50440. JAMES BINGHAM / UNIVERSALLY APPROVED /
CONGRUENT RAZOR / NEWCHURCH ST SHEFFIELD
Cartwheel \$40.00

R. & G. BLAIR
Greenock , Scotland

50450. R. & G. BLAIR / 4/6 / GREENOCK



Eight Reales \$1750.00

MARTIN JOSEPH BLAKE
Galway County, Ireland

The Ballyglunin Estate in Galway County was owned by Martin Joseph Blake. He was born in 1790 and died in 1861. This countermark almost certainly his mark for he also issued struck tokens as well (Went, 1969). Two examples of the countermark are known on Irish silver shilling tokens dated 1804 (Dalton 55-56).

50455. M. J. BLAKE



Shilling Token

\$150.00

R. BLAKE
Chilchester, England

50460. R. BLAKE / CHICHESTER

Cartwheel

\$25.00

BLANTYRE WORKS
Blantyre, Scotland

50470. BLANTYRE WORKS. (around) 5/.



Eight Reales



\$1500.00

J. BLINKHORN
Holbeach, England

50480. J. BLINKHORN / HOLBEACH

Cartwheel

\$25.00

BENJAMIN BOOKER
Great Britain

50490. BENJAMIN BOOKER / COMMON KEEPER / 1873

Cartwheel

\$30.00

BOOTH & CLOUGH
Great Britain

50500. BOOTH & / CLOUGH



Cartwheel

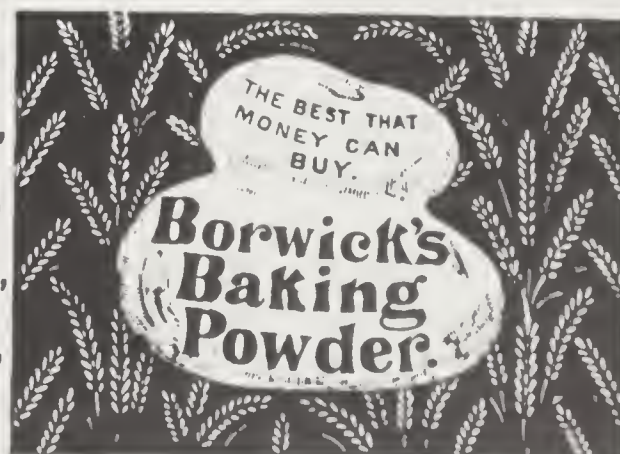
\$15.00

BORWICK'S BAKING POWER
London, England

In 1842 George Borwick founded his firm to make baking powder. Its headquarters later were moved to London. The business remains active today as a subsidiary of Pillsbury Flour (Scott, 1970).

FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

FOR
BREAD,
CAKES,
PASTRY,
SCONES,
ETC.



FOR
BREAD
CAKES,
PASTRY,
SCONES,
ETC.

Insist on having BORWICK'S, which is perfectly Pure and Free from Alum.

50510. BORWICK'S / BAKING / POWDER



Continental Bronze Coin \$7.50

BOURNE & WRIGHT
Birmingham, England

50515. BOURNE & WRIGHT / BIRMINGHAM / IMPROVED

British Token \$20.00

T. BOWEN
Bridgetown, Barbados

The Bowen family came to Barbados in the mid-seventeenth century. The 'Barbadian' newspaper in 1835 noted that Israel Bowen had opened a book shop on Church Street in 1834, "Filling a long felt want here."

Isreal Bowen was secretary of the Temperance Society of Barbados. He started publication of the 'Barbados Almanac and Diary' in 1863. That year the name of the company was changed to I. Bowen and Sons, but since none of Israel's sons had "T" as an initial, Lyall (1989) speculates that the die for this countermark was miscut.

BOWEN & SONS
. . BROAD STREET . .

*Bo oksellers, Stationers, Newsagents, Dealers
in Fancy Goods, Cutlery and Spectacles.*

English and American Periodicals supplied at Moderate Prices.
The Best Novels in the Colonial Library by Every Mail as Published.

A Large Stock of Well-bound Poets.
Books for Boys, Girls, and Illustrated Books for Smaller Children,
Cheap Editions of Popular Novels.
A Large Stock of Plain and Fancy Stationery.
Fountain Pens by the Best Makers
Fancy Goods and Toys in Great Variety.

ROGER'S, HEIFFER, & SINGLETON'S CUTLERY, &c.

In 1868 Barbados outlawed the stamping of coins, and there is only one example of this mark known today. Finally, at the age of sixty-eight, Israel Bowen married a girl of seventeen and went to England to retire, where he died at the ripe old age of seventy-eight in 1880.

50530. BOOKSELLER & STATIONER / T. BOWEN / . BARBADOS .



Cartwheel \$1500.00

S. BOWER
Great Britain

50535. S. BOWKER

Halfpenny \$7.50

WILLIAM BOWN
Birmingham, England

According to city directories, William Bown made horse clippers, shuttles for sewing machines, and bicycle fittings between the years 1878 and 1904 (Scott, 1975: 89).

50540. WM. BOWN / 308 / SUMMER LANE

1861 Penny \$20.00

BOWYER
Ludlow, England

50545. WINES & SPIRITS / BY / BOWYER / LUDLOW

Halfpenny \$30.00

BRADFORD WORKHOUSE**Bradford, England**

Duffield (1919: 264) relates that the Workhouse was destroyed by a fire in 1813, as were the dies used to mint its tokens. New stamps are supposed to have been prepared at that time to mark various tokens already in circulation.



The punches used to stamp the Bradford Workhouse marks eventually fell into the hands of S. H. Hamer, the English numismatist, who, with Richard Dalton, wrote the standard reference concerning eighteenth century British tokens. Hamer stamped a wide variety of coins with these punches at the turn of the century. One is an 1806 penny that is actually engraved "S.H. Hamer Halifax 1906" (Numismatic Circular, 1975: 431).

50550. BRADFORD / WORKHOUSE



Eight Reales	\$100.00
Bank Dollar	\$100.00
Three Shilling Token	\$50.00
British Token	\$20.00

BRADLEY**Bridgewater, England**

50555. BRADLEY / CAST / STEEL / * HILL * / BRIDGEWATER

Cartwheel	\$35.00
-----------	---------

FRANK BRAHAM**London, England**

A London postmaster, Braham sold machines used to perforate stamps. Such perforations were a deterrence to theft. Braham's advertisement for his machines appeared in 'The Postal Guide' from 1882 to 1885. Part of one of his advertisements reads:

FRAUD AND EMBEZZLEMENT PREVENTED

Important Notice to Users of
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

F. BRAHAM,

THE

POSTMASTER OF TABERNACLE SQ, LONDON, E.C.,

Is by his New System and Improved Machinery
enabled to Perforate the Initials of Firms
and others on all kinds of

REVENUE AND POSTAGE STAMPS,

Of every denomination, for ONE PENNY per
sheet, as issued by Somerset House, assuring
to all users of Stamps security from misap-
propriation (Post Office Guide, page 16).
"Safeguard against thefts."

Stamps, so perforated are secured to the
owners. They cannot be purchased by Post-
masters, or used for Savings Bank forms,
thereby rendering the system of perforation
important to every Corporation, Company,
Merchant, or Trader (reproduced in Scott,
1975: 138).

50560. SEE BRAHAM'S / ADVT / IN / + POSTAL GUIDE +

Continental Bronze Coin \$20.00

F. BRENE50565. F. BRENE / (Plant) / SAN / MIGUEL
Rev: HABILITADO / POR / F. / PINTO. / M.

1862 U.S. Small Cent \$50.00

BREVETE S. G. D. G.
Paris, France

50570. BREVETE S.G.D.G. / AV / (Star) / PARIS



1855 Ten Centimes \$15.00

JOSHUA BRIDGES
Quay, England

Bridges was listed in the 1820 directory as living in Quay. He was a carrier between a number of towns in the area (Scott, 1975: 90).

50575. JOSHUA BRIDGES WHERRYMAN / MARQUIS OF GRANBY QUAY WORCESTER

Cartwheel \$45.00

50580. JOSHUA BRIDGES GLOSTER / WHERRYMAN MARQUIS OF GRANBY QUAY WORCESTER

Cartwheel \$45.00

WILLIAM BRISCOE & SON
Sheffield, England

50600. W BRISCOE & SON / TOLEDO STEEL

Halfpenny \$15.00

W. H. BROADFOOT
Great Britain

50610. W.H. BROADFOOT

French Two Sols \$7.50
Kettle Medal \$7.50

BROOKSHAW
Oundle, England

50615. BROOKSHAW / OUNDLE

Halfpenny \$20.00

BROTHERS & COMPANY
Great Britain

50620. BROTHERS & CO / COMPANY / CAST STEEL

Penny \$20.00

WILLIAM BROWNIE
Uxbridge, Australia

50630. WILLIAM BROWNIE. / % MAKER % / UXBRIDGE

Australian Token \$65.00

JOSEPH BUCK
London, England

A saw and tool maker, Joseph Buck's business was located at this address from 1839 to 1867 (Scott, 1984).

50640. J. BUCK / 124 NEWGATE ST / LONDON

Cartwheel \$25.00

THOMAS BUCKLAND
Oxford, England

50650. THOS BUCKLAND / CHIMNEY SWEEPER / OXFORD

Cartwheel \$75.00

JOHN J. BUCKLEY
Cork, Ireland

Buckley was an engineer listed in the city directories from 1871 to 1893 (Scott, 1975: 105).

50660. J. J. BUCKLEY / CORK

1869 British Penny \$20.00

JAMES BUDDEN
Chilchester, England

This individual was a metal worker, a "white-smith," who was listed in the city directories from 1823 to 1851 (Scott, 1975: 89).

50670. JAS. BUDDEN / CHICHESTER

Cartwheel \$35.00

BUIRETTE
Cambrai, France

50680. BUIRETTE / A CAMBRAI

1854 Ten Centimes \$25.00

BUNYAR
Maidstone, England

50690. BUNYAR / MAIDSTONE

Penny \$25.00

BURCH
Great Britain

50695. BURCH / WATERMAN / AT PAULS / WHARF / (Arms)

Halfpenny \$50.00

BURMA COUNTRY CLUB FANTASIES

There are at least three types of these pieces. All are stamped with eye-catching legends.

50700. BURMA / O / A / D / C. C
 Rev: N. B. / TENNIS COURTS ONLY / FOR
 ENGLISHMEN / BETWEEN 1200 & 1300 HOURS



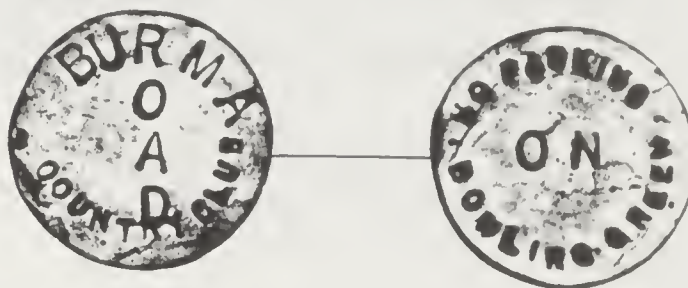
British Penny \$5.00

50705. BURMA / O / A / D / COUNTRY CLUB
 Rev: DO NOT / GUN / MOTORS / WHILE MEMBERS
 TEE OFF



British Penny \$5.00

50710. BURMA / O / A / D / COUNTRY CLUB
 Rev: NO PARKING / ON / BOWLING GREEN



British Halfpenny \$5.00

BURTON'S OLD CURIOSITY SHOP
Falmouth, England

John Burton's shop was a world known attraction, routinely visited by members of the royal families of Europe. Burton was one of the first in Europe to import exotic oddities from the Far East, and he served as an agent for many exhibitions of birds and reptiles. An extensive obituary appeared in the May 31, 1907, issue of the 'Cornish Echo.'

Falmouth without John Burton! What a void! The loss seems inconceivable. If we were told that the harbour had disappeared, the loss to Falmouth would not at the first blush appear to be much less than the fact that the founder and proprietor of the famous "Old Curiosity Shop" had breathed his last, and will never again be found presiding over that musty emporium which has pleased kings, statesmen, ecclesiastics, antiquarians, and every grade of humankind down to the lowliest tripper...

Among the more interesting schemes in which he became involved, Burton once tried to purchase Smeaton's Lighthouse, known generally as the Eddystone Light. It appears to the left of the figure of Britannia on the bronze coins of Queen Victoria. A London newspaper reported the following:

BURTON'S OLD CURIOSITY SHOP MARKET STREET.

A Large and Valuable Collection of Curiosities from every region under the sun. Known throughout the World.

Although Falmouth is a pretty considerable distance from the United States, there is one inhabitant of the Cornish borough who ought to have been born in Yankeeland. A local paper states that an enterprising tradesman of that town is negotiating with the Trinity Board for the purchase of the old Eddystone Lighthouse. What does he intend to do with such a veritable "white elephant" if he gets it? Is it his purpose to take up his residence in the tall column after re-erecting it on shore after the manner of a bold baron of the middle ages? Or perhaps it may be in his mind to pose a la St. Simeon Stylites on the summit of his purchase. Nothing of the sort; he is far too practical for performances of that kind. Being a dealer in curios of all sorts he has conceived the idea that the lighthouse would make a most appropriate shop for the sale of such goods.

John Burton responded with a letter to the editor of the newspaper:

Sir:

In your issue this day, under the heading of "Notes in the West," I observe you have made a long extract from a London evening paper, which doubtless, was intended to hold me up to ridicule. Whatever the writer's object was, I can assure him it causes me much merriment. I was not aware before that to be a dealer in old curios was a disgrace, nor do I think so now. If the Plymouth people wanted Smeaton's Lighthouse for nothing, surely it was no disgrace for me to make the Trinity Board a bona fide offer for it, no matter whether I chose to turn it into

a private residence or a museum, or make a "white elephant" of it. Mentioning white elephants, doubtless the writer thought to be witty, but white elephants are not the curiosities he imagines, and should he give me an order, accompanied by a substantial cheque in payment, I will guarantee to deliver him one or more, direct from Burmah, in less than three months, and as many alligators as he pleases... One thing is certain, Smeaton's Tower shall not be hurled into the sea, and a little time will show whether it shall be the property of the Plymouthians, or yours truly,

John Burton
"The Old Curiosity Shop"
February 13th, 1882

Burton also was involved in a famous murder trial as a result of his acquaintance with merchant seamen. In September of 1884, three survivors from the wreck of the "Mignonette" were found in a lifeboat. In order to survive their ordeal, they had eaten one of their shipmates! The captain, one of those accused, was asked if he knew anyone in Falmouth who could go his bail, and he replied that he only knew of one person in the town, John Burton, who ran the Old Curiosity Shop. Burton paid the bail of 1000 pounds, which gave him a good deal of word of mouth advertising among the seamen who he relied upon for his stock of curiosities.

Pridmore (1961) argues that Burton's counter-marked pieces were intended to be given to merchant seamen as advertising of the fact that he would buy a wide variety of diverse objects from foreign lands. To quote once again from Burton's obituary:

BURY WORK HOUSE

Bury, England

Davis (1904: 16) quotes these comments made by a local historian about what later was to become the workhouse:

There was also, at the time of the Reformation, a college in this town, named Jesus College, and was situated in College Street; it had a Guild attached to it, and consisted of a Warden and six Associates or priests. The building is now converted into a warehouse.

50725. BURY W. HOUSE

Farthing

\$50.00

A. BUSH

Bendigo, Australia

In 1856 Bush had a stables at 181 Elizabeth Street and ran a general store on Bull Street until 1907. It seems that he stamped all the tokens that passed through his till. The Australian numismatist Alfred Chitty knew Bush and related:

He mentioned the following amusing story. Soon after the tokens were called in his store was broken into; there was a man sleeping on the premises for protection, who heard the thieves break in, but kept quite, and after it was all over came out. Two Chinamen had entered the store and the first thing they found was a large box full of tokens. They began to jabber and chuckle, thinking they had struck the bank; they took the lot away but as they were not in circulation they would be of little use. They were never caught or anything found out about them and that plant of tokens has yet to be found (Chitty, 1907: 10019).

50730. A. BUSH

Australian Token

\$35.00

ANDREW BUTCHART

Dundee, Scotland

This merchant was a liquor dealer and grocer at 56 Overgate from 1856 to 1868.

50735. A. BUTCHART

Scot Bodle

\$20.00



John Burton was a firm believer in the value of advertising, and in giving publicity to his own unique establishment he was loud enough to boom the beauties of Falmouth... It was no unusual circumstance for John Burton to give his printer an order for 50,000 copies of one of his numerous leaflets for world-wide distribution, his printed matter was of such an interesting character, that requests came daily from all parts of the globe for more copies.

50720. BURTON'S OLD CURIOSITY SHOP / FALMOUTH .
Rev: KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE CIVILIZED WORLD.



Japanese Cash

\$75.00

CHARLES BUTCHER
London, England

Butcher was a brush maker on Kings Cross Road from 1877 to 1897 (Scott, 1975: 131).

50740. BUTCHER / BRUSH MAKER / KING'S +
 Continental Bronze Coin \$20.00

BUTLER
Reading, England

50745. BUTLER / READING / LOT / READING
 Copper Coin \$20.00

CHATHAM DOCKYARDS
Chatham, England

These are part of a series of military store checks issued at various arsenals and docks in Great Britain. Most of them contain the "broad arrow" mark of the British government and a month and a year of issue. The first letter of the mark indicates the place of issue (Scott, 1975: 68-69).

50750. (Arrow) C / NOV / 1812
 Halfpenny \$15.00

50755. (Arrow) C / JUN / 1813



Halfpenny \$15.00

50760. (Arrow) C / AUG / 1813
 Farthing \$15.00

50765. (Arrow) C / SEP / 1814



MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
 5005 SO. GRAND AVE.
 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63111
 481-7630

\$15.00

50770. (Arrow) C / APR / 1818

Halfpenny \$15.00

C B COMPANY
Great Britain

This countermark has been noted on two eight reales dated 1766 and 1793.

50773. C B CO
 Eight Reales \$35.00

C. F. LARSON
Copenhagen, Denmark

50775. C.F.L. - COGNAC
 Swedish 5 Ore \$30.00

C S HOTEL
India

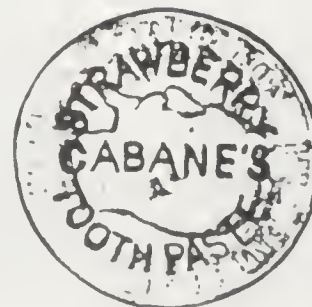
50780. CS / HOTEL



1833 East Indies Company Anna \$75.00

CABANE'S TOOTHPASTE
Great Britain

50785. STRAWBERRY / CABANE'S / TOOTHPASTE



Continental Bronze Coin \$35.00

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
 5005 SO. GRAND AVE.
 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63111
 481-7630

FREDERICK CADE
East Melbourne, Australia

Cade was a pharmacist at 134 Collins Street in East Melbourne (Deacon, 1955).

50790. F. CADE

Australian Token \$30.00

LUKE CADMAN
Sheffield, England

Luke Cadman made razors. His trademark was "Ben Gall" from at least the year 1774 (Scott, 1975: 92).

50795. L. CADMAN / BEN GALL

Halfpenny \$15.00

EL CAMBIO
Mexico

50800. EL CAMBIO

Mexican Copper Coin \$15.00

CAMPBELL & COMPANY
Great Britain

50805. CAMPBELL / & CO

1862 Penny \$15.00

CAMPBELL HALL & WATT
Johnstone, Scotland

50810. CAMPBELL HALL & WATT (around) JOHNSTONE 4/6

Eight Reales \$2500.00

CANO
Mexico

50815. CANO

Mexican Copper Coin \$7.50

CAN'T BETTER BOOT
Great Britain

50820. CAN'T BETTER BOOT / C.B.B.



1875 Penny \$20.00

M. FRANKLIN
Pietermaritzburg, South Africa

The slogan "A Card, No Value" appears on the pieces of Franklin, which circulated as penny tokens. Maynard (1966: 30) quotes from a letter by Albert Franklin, the son of the issuer.

In 1876 copper coins such as pennies and halfpennies were very scarce, so my dad had these tokens made in England to replace them. Each represented the value of a penny and a customer could bring them back to his store and get the value of them in goods or coin. They also acted as good advertisement. The reason they were counter-stamped "A Card No Value" was to prevent people passing them as pennies at other stores. They were stamped by my father after they were manufactured.

50825. A CARD / NO VALUE



South African Token \$125.00

CARK COTTON WORKS

Cark-in-Cartmell, England

This mill was constructed in about the year 1782 by James Stockdale, who built a number of houses at the same time for his workers. A listing in the 1793 'Barfoot and Wilkes Universal British Directory' states that "at Cark, 2 miles S. (of Cartmel) is a large cotton mill, the property of Thackery & Co." It remained standing until the 1930's, when it was destroyed by a fire (Whetmore 1957: 622). One of the first steam engines built by James Watt was installed in the mill (W.H. Chaloner, "The Stockdale Family... and the Cotton Mills...", Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, 1964).

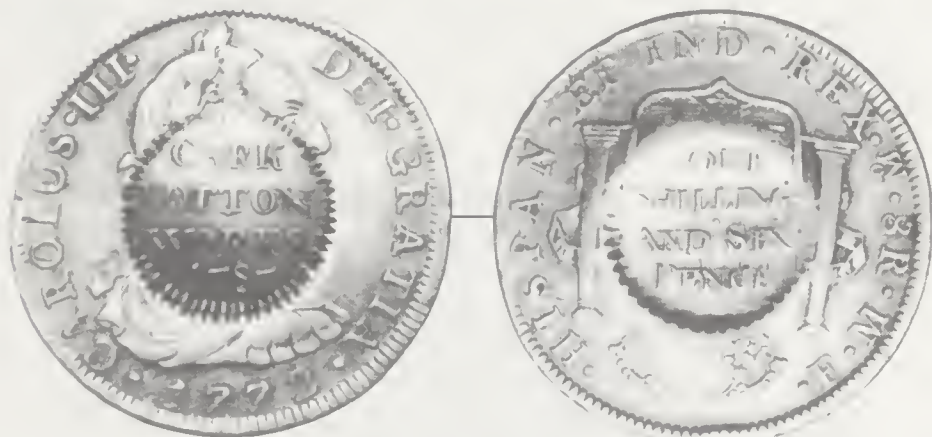
50830. CARK / COTTON / WORKS / 1787



Halfpenny

\$200.00

50835. CARK / COTTON / WORKS / 1787
Rev: FOUR / SHILLINGS / AND SIX / PENCE



Eight Reales

\$600.00

J & R CARR

Sheffield, England

This firm was listed in city directories from 1833 to 1951 as tool makers. Their trade mark consisted of a dog and the word "Stanch" (Scott, 1975: 92).

50840. J & R CARR / CAST STEEL 51 / (Two Dogs)
STANCH

1861 Halfpenny

\$25.00

CARTHEW

Bicester, England

50845. CARTHEW / BISTER



Cartwheel
Halfpenny

\$20.00
\$15.00

50850. CARTHEW / CUTLER / BISTER

Cartwheel

\$20.00

CASTLECOMER COLLIERY

Castlecomer, Ireland

Just two Irish monetary countermarks are known on Spanish American eight reales, and the other by Grimshaw is represented only by one specimen. The Castlecomer pieces were issued about 1804 by the dowager Countess of Ormonde in order to pay her miners working at the Castlecomer coal mine. Davis (1904: 27) quotes Aquilla Smith's work on tokens of Ireland, which was published in the 'Proceedings and Transactions of the Kilkenny and SE Archaeological Society' in 1855:

I am indebted to Mr. T. G. Robertson of Kilkenny, for the following account of this countermarked dollar --

A friend of mine, who has often seen the coin, says that, about fifty years ago Anne Countess of Dromore, not wishing to lose by the depreciated value of Spanish dollars, of which she had at that time a large number, caused all she had to be stamped with the legend 'Castle Comer Colliery, Five Shillings and five pence' (in Irish currency). Coals for that amount being given for them at the pits, Kilkenny traders used to take them in exchange for their commodities, knowing that they could give them afterwards to colliers in payment of coals.



The Counterfeit Die

About 25 legitimate examples of the pieces are known, but numerous counterfeits were produced for collectors between 1915 and 1920 (Seaby, 1965; Manville, 1972b). It is thought that such fakes were made by the numismatist W. C. Wells. The die that he used to strike the pieces still exists, and it is illustrated to allow comparison (Manville and Seaby, 1983).

50860. PAYABLE . AT . CASTLE . COMER . COLLIERY .
(around) S D / 5 5



Eight Reales



\$750.00

SAMUEL CASWELL Hereford, England

Caswell was a cutler in Hereford from 1811 to 1835. He was listed at this address in the 1834 voter's list (Scott, 1975: 67).

50865. CASWELL / CUTLER / BUTCHERS ROW / HEREFORD

Cartwheel \$30.00

50870. CASWELL / HEREFORD / CUTLER

Halfpenny \$20.00

CASWELL Leominster, England

50875. CASWELL / LEOMINSTER

Cartwheel \$25.00

CATRINE COTTON WORKS Catrine, Scotland

Two mills were built at this site on the River Aye, the first in 1787 and the second in 1790. In 1801 they were purchased by Kirkman Finlay, who was later a member of Parliament from Glasgow from 1812 and 1818 (Spink, 1984: 4). Most of the pieces are stamped with individual issue numbers. The largest number yet noted is 5067, indicating that at least this many countermarked coins were issued (Seaby, 1971: 106).



The mills remained in operation producing a varied number of products until 1968. A series of articles on the company appeared in 'Finlay's Magazine' during the 1960's, which give details on the three Scottish mills owned by the company at Ballindallock, Deanston and Catrine.

50880. CATRINE . COTTON . WORKS / 4/9 / NO (a control number)



Eight Reales \$600.00
Halfpenny \$125.00

50885. CATRINE WORKS / 5/. / NO. (a control number) (The countermark is oval)



Eight Reales \$1250.00

50890. CATRINE WORKS / 5/. / NO. (a control number) (The countermark is circular)



Eight Reales \$2000.00

50895. CATRINE COTTON WORKS / 5/6 / NO. (a control number)



Eight Reales \$800.00

**CHAPTO
Mexico**

50900. CHAPTO

Mexican Copper Coin

\$5.00

**CHARCAS
Mexico**

50905. CHARCAS / 1870



Mexican Copper Coin \$15.00

CHING LAU LAUROS THEATRE

This seems to be a theater pass made from a British half crown.

50910. CHING LAU LAUROS THEATRE / 84A FOR 1 DAY

1817 Half Crown \$150.00

**I. CHEETHAM
Nottingham, England**

50915. I. CHEETHAM / NOTTINGHAM

British Token \$20.00

**CHRISTIAN COLE
Dublin, Ireland**

Christian Cole ran a grocery in the alley off Meath Street around 1800 (Scott, 1975: 105).

50920. CHRISTIAN / COLE: ALLEY



Irish Token \$35.00

CHURCH HOUSE TAVERN
Great Britain

50930. CHURCH / LR / HOUSE / 24 / TAVERN

Halfpenny

\$20.00

R. CLISBY
Adelaide, Australia

50935. R. CLISBY / ADELAIDE

English Penny

\$35.00

CITAC
Mexico

This may be an unnoticed municipal issue. That speculation is supported by noting the fact that the countermark decreased the value of the coin by fifty percent, rather than increasing its value as usually is the case with merchant stamps. Why would a merchant or an hacienda take the trouble to lose money by putting a stamp on a coin that reduced its value?

50940. CITAC. / 1841 / 1/8

1834 Mexican 1/4 Real

\$40.00

CLAPHAM OBSERVER
Clapham, England

The paper was founded by William Baldwin in the year 1868, and it continues to published today (Scott, 1973: 85-86).

50945. - CLAPHAM - / OBSERVER



Continental Bronze Coin

\$15.00

CLARK
Southampton, England

50950. CLARK / CUTLER / BRIDGE STREET / SOUTHAMPTON

Penny

\$25.00

CLARK
London, England

50960. (Griffin) / CLARK (and second stamp) (Crown)
/ LON / DON



Halfpenny

\$50.00

ALEXANDER CLARK
London, England

50965. ALEXANDER CLARK / MAKER / 139 FENCHURCH ST.
/ LONDON

1887 Halfpenny

\$20.00

F & T CLARK
Great Britain

50970. F & T CLARK

1806 Halfpenny

\$7.50

I. CLARKE
Honiton, England

50975. I. CLARKE / HONITON

Cartwheel

\$25.00

CLIFT PIANOS Eastbourne, England

M.A. Clift owned a piano store and music warehouse. According to city directories, the firm was located at this address from 1870 to 1940.

50980. CLIFT / PIANOS / EASTBOURNE



Continental Bronze Coin \$20.00

M. A. CLIFT,
Pianoforte Dealers, Tuners, and Music Sellers.

PIANOS for SALE or HIRE and on
CLIFT'S THREE YEARS' SYSTEM.

SOLE AGENT FOR BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

CIRCULATING MUSIC LIBRARY. PRACTICE ROOMS.

M. A. CLIFT,
4, Gildredge Rd., Opposite Railway Station, Eastbourne

DEVONSHIRE PARK BOOKING OFFICE.

CLOSETHUSET Denmark

The legend on this coin means "Toilet House."
It was issued in the early 1900's.

50985. CLOSETHUSET



Swedish 5 Ore \$20.00

E. COATES Great Britain

50990. E. COATES

Cartwheel \$15.00

COBO-CONCHA Mexico

50995. COBO-CONCHA

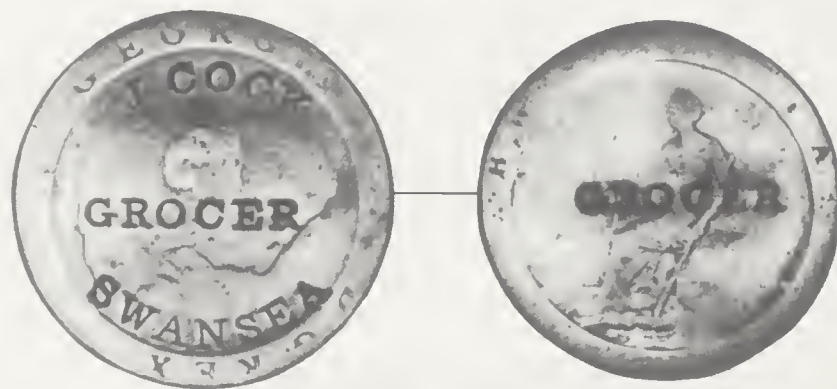
Mexican Copper Coin \$15.00

J. COCK Swansea, Wales

51000. J. COCK / GROCER / SWANSEA

Cartwheel \$35.00

51005. J. COCK / GROCER / SWANSEA
Rev: GROCER



Cartwheel \$35.00

51010 J. COCK / SWANSEA
Rev: GROCER / TEA DEALER

Cartwheel \$35.00

COCO Puerto Rico

Unexpectedly, this is not the mark of a merchant calling upon one to drink a beverage, but the slogan of the Puerto Rican Prohibition Party. Not many of these pieces were made, as the die seems to have broken soon after the stamping began.

8510. VIVA / EL / COCO



1901 American Half Dollar

\$500.00

MADERAS COELLO
Spain

51015. MADERAS COELLO / FORMICA / TABLEX /
MARTINEZ IZQUIERDO, 54

Unidentified Coin

\$35.00

T. COKER
Melbourne, Australia

In 1855 Coker operated a green grocery on
Lonsdale Street in Melbourne.

51020. T. COKER

Australian Token

\$30.00

SAMUEL COLE
Chatham, England

Samuel Cole was listed in the city directories
from 1824 to 1845 as a cutler (Scott, 1975: 68)

51030. COLE / CHATHAM

Cartwheel

\$25.00

COLMAN'S MUSTARD
London, England

Jeremiah Colman began producing mustard in
1814. James Colman, one of his nephews, became his
partner in 1824, and they opened an office in
London (Scott, 1970).

51040. COLMAN'S / MUSTARD

Continental Bronze Coin

\$15.00

Colman's



Mustard

Double Superfine
Warranted Pure

G. W. H. COMER
Great Britain?

This countermark has been noted on four
pieces: 1840 eight reales; 1804 English Bank dol-
lar; 1845 English crown, and an 1271 A.H. Islamic
medal. The purpose and time period of these pieces
are unknown.

51045. G. W. H. COMER



Silver Crown

\$40.00

CONCINNUM
Great Britain

51050. THE / CONCINNUM

Halfpenny

\$15.00

C. CONGREVE
Great Britain

51060. C. CONGREVE / SHEAR STEEL

Cartwheel

\$20.00

A. COOK
Liverpool, England

This countermark probably was not meant for advertising as the mark is found on a silver six pence. It was illegal for English merchants to stamp such silver coins for advertising, and all the later nineteenth century English advertising pieces are found on obsolete regal copper coins or European bronze coins.

50165. A. COOK / 7 CASES ST. / LIVERPOOL

Victoria Six Pence

\$50.00

W. COOK
Sandridge, Australia

Cook also issued a penny token (Andrews-75) on which he advertised that at his "Odd Fellows Store... orders (are) punctually attended to." It is thought that these were the first advertising countermarks issued in Victoria.

51070. SUGAR WORKS / BY / W. COOK / BAY ST /
SANDRIDGE / . TREACLE DELIVERED .



British Penny
British Halfpenny

\$150.00
\$150.00

W. R. COOPER
Kingston, England

51075. W. R. COOPER / KINGSTON

Cartwheel

\$25.00

J. COOT
Maniago, Italy?

51080. J. COOT MANIAGO

1867 Ten Centesimi

\$30.00

CORCER
Paisley, Scotland

The only known example of this countermark was too unclear to be easily read, and the piece seems to have been lost.

51085. CORCER PAISLEY. (around) 5/

Eight Reales

Exists?

CORSET HUSET
Denmark

This is another in the extensive series of Danish countermarks on Swedish and Norwegian coins. They probably were issued in the early 1900's.

51090. CORSET HUSET



Norwegian 5 Ore
Swedish 5 Ore

\$20.00
\$15.00

COTTON
Great Britain

51095. (Crown) COTTON M BRIDGE

Cartwheel

\$15.00

E. COTTRILL
Australia

51100. E. COTTRILL / LATE COTTRILL & CO

Australian Token

\$75.00

THOMAS COULSELL
London, England

Thomas Coulsell's firm was at this address from 1799 to 1814 (Spink, 1984: 3).

51110. RULES & UMBS. MADE & REPD. WHOLE. & C. BY
(around) T. COULSELL / NO 29 / QUEEN ST. /
BOROUGH / LONDON

Cartwheel
Halfpenny

\$50.00
\$40.00

A. COVERLID
Australia

51120. A. COVERLID

Australian Token

\$25.00

FRANK COX
Woking, England

This merchant only appears listed as a chemist in the Surrey Directory of 1887.

51130. COX / CHEMIST / WOKING



Continental Bronze Coin

\$25.00

CECILE CRANAUER
Petange, Luxembourg

51135. CECILE CRANAUER / GRAND / RUE. NO. 22 /
PETANGE / LUXEMBOURG

Italian Ten Centisimi

\$35.00

ROBERT CRIGHTON
Port Glasgow, Scotland

Crighton was listed in the city directory until 1837 as the owner of a grocery on King Street (Spink, 1984: 28). The countermark on the reverse of these pieces consists of a section of rope. It appears at the top of the crown on Spanish American eight reales. This additional stamp probably was intended to guard against counterfeiting. It would not be seen unless someone was looking for it, and likely would be dismissed even then as a mutilation that could be ignored. In fact, the additional mark was not noticed by any numismatist until relatively recently.



51140. ROBT. CRIGHTON. / 4/6 / PT. GLASGOW
Rev: (Section of Rope)



(Note the Rope Stamped on the Crown)

Eight Reales
Halfpenny

\$1000.00
\$150.00

J. H. CRITTENDEN
Great Britain

J. H. Crittenden was a photographer. In the nineteenth century photographers commonly styled themselves as "artists" in their advertisements.

51145. J.H. CRITTENDEN / ARTIST.



1863 Halfpenny

\$50.00

CROMFORD COTTON WORKS
Cromford, England

Richard Arkwright and his partners erected this mill in 1771. Obtaining full ownership in 1782, it was willed to his son on his death in 1792 (Spink, 1984: 3). Counterfeits of 51110 are known.

51150. CROMFORD DERBYSHIRE. (around) 4/9



Eight Reales
French Ecu

\$250.00
\$350.00

51155. CROMFORD DERBYSHIRE. (around) S/5



Eight Peales

\$350.00

GEORGE CROOSE
Hereford, England

George Crosse was an ironmonger listed in the 1822 to 1830 Hereford city directories (Scott, 1975: 67).

51160. CROOSE / HEREFORD

Cartwheel

\$25.00

CRYPTO CYCLE COMPANY
London, England

51165. CRYPTO

1863 Penny

\$10.00

CUERVO
Mexico

It is unusual to find personal names on the copper coins of Mexico, although initials are seen to be common. Many such initial countermarks are listed in another section of this work and were used as hacienda tokens.

51170. A. G. CUERVO

Zacatecas 1/4 Real

\$15.00

51175. F. CUERVO

Zacatecas 1/4 Real

\$15.00

CULCREUCH MILL
Fintry, Scotland

This mill was founded by Peter Spiers around the year 1795. In 1796 it employed 260 people. We know little of its history, but in writing about the town in 1896, J. G. Smith mentioned that the mill had not been used for many years and by then had fallen into ruins.

The identity of Thomas White is unknown, but likely he had some connection with the mill. One of his pieces shows an engraved head. Is this a portrait of White?



51180. PAYABLE AT CULCREUCH MILL * (around) 5/-

HIRAM CUTLER
Sheffield, England

Hiram Cutler was a tool maker and cutler in Sheffield from 1828 to 1860 (Scott, 1975: 92).



51190. H CUTLER OLD ENGLISH STEEL

Halfpenny

\$20.00

Eight Reales

\$1750.00

DEPTFORD DOCKYARDS
London, England

51185. PAYABLE AT CULCREUCH MILL (around) THOS. WHYTE

51195. (Arrow) D / DEC / 1820

Halfpenny

\$20.00



Halfpenny



\$200.00



**D. C.
Glasgow, Scotland**

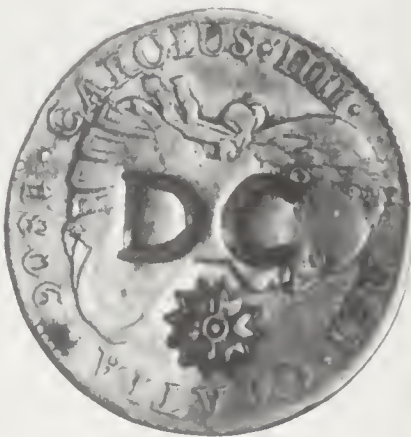
The merchant who issued these pieces is the subject of some debate. To quote the Spink auction of the Walter Allen Collection (1984: 10).

The countermarks are usually attributed to David Cummings, 27 Brunswick Street, but there appears to be no evidence that a person of this name was in business in this area during the period 1799 to 1825. However, there was a firm of D. Campbell & Co, manufacturers, Inkle Works, Shuttle Street, active during this period; moreover, David Dale had a financial interest in this Inkle Works in its formative years. Inkle ware is a form of linen tape, part of the design of which consists of a floral pattern not dissimilar to the so-called star usually associated with the D C mark.



51200. D C

1707 British Crown	\$750.00
Halfpenny	\$150.00



51205. D C / (Twelve Pointed Rosette)

Eight Reales	\$750.00
--------------	----------

ALLAN DAHL**Denmark**

Dahl was a prolific issuer. He apparently operated in the 1880's as his stamps only are found on Norwegian and Swedish five ores of the 1870's and 1880's. His firm was known as the "Bureau for Permanent Advertisement" (Flensburg, 1976).

51210. ALLAN DAHL



Swedish 5 Ore
Norwegian 5 Ore

\$10.00
\$15.00

DALZELL FARM**Dalzell, Scotland**

This is an unusual issue as it appears only on French five franc pieces. The countermarks were issued by Archibald Hamilton, a British lieutenant, who participated in the Napoleonic Wars and fought at the decisive battle of Waterloo. While in Belgium, he studied farming practices and eventually implemented what he had learned on his Dalzell Estates (Spink, 1984: 9).

51220. PAYABLE AT DALZELL FARM *



Five Francs



\$450.00

I. DANIELS**North Melbourne, Australia**

It is thought that this countermark refers to a Mrs. Daniels, who was a grocer on Leveson Street (Henderson, 1981: 13).

51230. I. DANIELS

Australian Token

\$25.00

DAVIS**London, England**

This is not the Samuel Davis of London who issued the following countermarks. From the crown stamped by this issuer, he appears to have been a cutler. Scott (1975: 73-74) suggests that the stamper may have been David J. Davis, a cutler and razor maker in London from 1833 to 1881.

51260. (Crown) / DAVIS / LONDON

Cartwheel

\$20.00

SAMUEL DAVIS**London, England**

Samuel Davis was located at this address between 1808 and 1822 (Spink, 1984: 3). One variety has the street spelled "Houndsditch".



A few British advertising marks on coins were engraved, rather than countermarked. One of Davis' pieces illustrates this practice. In addition to his usual countermark, it is engraved with the same legend, along with two wine casks, and a dog that is baiting a bull.

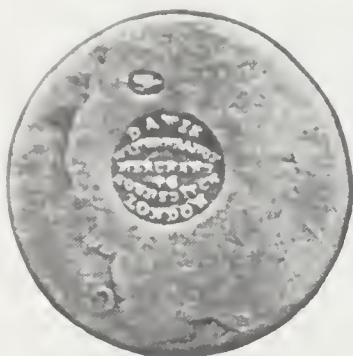


51265. DAVIS / WINE & BRANDY / MERCHANT / 46 /
HOUNDSDITCH / LONDON

Halfcrown
Halfpenny

\$125.00
\$50.00

51210. DAVIS / WINE & BRANDY / MERCHANT / 46 /
HOUNSDITCH / LONDON



Halfcrown \$125.00
Halfpenny \$50.00

DEAKON & COMPANY
Great Britain

51290. DEAKON & CO / PATENT
Cartwheel \$15.00

DEANSTON COTTON MILL
Deanston, Scotland

This mill also was known as the Adelphi Cotton Works. It went bankrupt in the early 1790's. Today it is owned by Deanston Distilleries. In 1806 Kirkman Finlay purchased the Deanston Mill from his cousins. According to Juliet McCracken, the editor of "Finlay's Magazine," the Finlay firm owned the Catrine and Ballindaloch cotton mills as well. The Deanston countermarks on halfpennies are the most common of the Scottish issues; McFarlan (1986) has twenty pieces in his own collection.



An unused die of the cotton mill with beehive motif was discovered in a London junk shop in the 1930's. A beehive was one of the the symbols used by the mill (McFarlan, 1986), and since the beehive is found on notes issued by the Ballindaloch mill, the symbol likely was a favorite of the Finlay family. Impressions in copper are known from the die, as are several restrikes on eight reales.

51295. DEANSTON / COTTON MILL



Scottish Bawbee \$75.00
Halfpenny \$75.00
British Token \$75.00

51300. DEANSTON / 5/' COTTON MILL



Eight Reales \$1500.00

51305. + DEANSTON WORKS + / (Beahive) / FIVE /
. SHIL .



Eight Reales Restrike

DEAR & SONS
Shanklin, England

The directories for Shanklin list the firm of Dear and Thomas operating as grocers, bakers and agents for wines and spirits on the Isle of Wight from 1879 to 1910. Only two countermarks are known to advertise merchants on the Isle of Wight; the other is an issue of the York Hotel (55020).



51310. DEAR & SONS / GROCERS / SHANKLIN. I.W



Continental Bronze Coin

\$50.00

H. DEMANT Odense, Denmark

Like many other Danish merchant countermarks, these stamps only appear on Swedish and Norwegian coins. They seem to have been issued in the late 1890's. The countermark sometimes is stamped twice on the same coin. Two basic varieties of the mark exist: a straight legend and curved name.

51320. H. DEMANT / ODENSE

Swedish 5 Ore
Norwegian 5 Ore\$15.00
\$15.00

JOHN DENNIS Manchester, England

51325. JOHN DENNIS
Rev: MANCHESTER

British Token

\$20.00

C. DE DETENCAO Pernambuco, Brazil

51330. C. DE DETENCAO / PERNAMBUCO

Brazilian Copper Coin

\$45.00

DILLON Hereford, England

51340. DILLON / BRAZIER / HEREFORD



Cartwheel

\$30.00

DIX London, England

This is an issue of George Dix, who was listed in city directories from 1883 to 1909 as a "gas lamp manufacturer" (Scott, 1970).

51350. DIX / GAS / LAMP MAKER / CLERKENWELL



Continental Bronze Coin

\$25.00

DOBSON'S PATENT Great Britain

51360. WR / (Crown) / DOBSON'S PATENT

Halfpenny

\$10.00

J. DOLLARD Great Britain

51370. I D / (Sailing Ship) / J. DOLLARD

Halfpenny

\$30.00

DONALD & COMPANY
Birmingham, England

This firm made stockings. They also had an office in Nottingham, and issued halfpenny tokens from both locations in 1792 (Spink, 1984: 12).

51380. DONALD & CO. BIRMINGHAM (around) 5/.

Eight Reales \$2000.00

E. DOUGHERTY
Fintona, Ireland

Dougherty was a butcher between the years 1894 and 1905 (Seaby, 1973: 16).

51385. E. DOUGHERTY / FINTONA

1874 Penny \$20.00

DOVER CASTLE
North Adelaide, Australia

The Dover Castle was still in business in the middle 1950's as a hotel at 47 Arthur Street (Deacon, 1955). Another hotel of the same name is located in Melbourne (Henderson, 1981: 13).

51390. DOVER CASTLE / (Stag's Head) / (Crown)

English Penny \$75.00

SAMUEL DRABBLE
London, England

Samuel Drabble did business as a cutler on Marylebone Lane from 1834 until 1881 (Scott, 1975: 74).

51400. S. DRABBLE / 1 HIGH ST / MARYLEBONE / CUTLER



Cartwheel \$35.00

51405. S. DRABBLE / 1 HIGH ST / MARYLEBONE
 Rev: CUTLER

Cartwheel \$35.00

DREW & SONS
London, England

This company was founded by William Drew in the 1850's, and by 1870 it had become Drew and Son. It now is part of United Biscuits Company (Scott, 1973: 86).

51410. DREW & SON'S / BISCUITS

Continental Bronze Coin \$25.00

H. C. DREWSSEN
Copenhagen, Denmark

This firm manufactured silver plated ware in Copenhagen.

51415. H. C. DREWSSEN / KJOBENHAVN.
 Rev: R (Crown) F



1877 Swedish 5 Ore \$20.00

DRINGHOUSES
York, England

Scott (1975: 97) hypothesizes that these pieces served as load tickets in connection with the brick and tile industry of Dringhouses, a parish in York. The stamp may have been intended to be used to mark tiles made in the town.

51420. DRINGHOUSES / YORK

Cartwheel \$25.00

DUCELL
Denmark

During the 1880's and 1890's, it was common for Danish merchants to stamp Norwegian and Swedish coins with advertising. This mark apparently dates from the 1890's.

51425. DUCELL



Swedish 5 Ore

\$20.00

WILLIAM DURROCH
London, England

This individual was a surgical instrument maker on St. Thomas Street from 1842 to 1871 (Scott: 1984).

51430. DURROCH / LONDON

Cartwheel

\$25.00

EASTERN CUTLERY COMPANY
Great Britain

51435. (Triangle) / EASTERN / CUTLERY / COMPY

1861 Penny

\$10.00

EDWARDS
Cheltenham, England

51440. EDWARDS / CHELTENHAM

Halfpenny

\$10.00

EDMISTON & SON
Great Britain

51445. EDMISTON & SON / PALL MALL

Cartwheel

\$15.00

EDMUNSON
Dublin, Ireland

The firm of William and Joshua Edmundson served Dublin as ironmongers from 1831 to the turn of the century (Scott, 1975: 96).

51450. EDMUNSON / DUBLIN

Halfpenny

\$10.00

EGAN
Birr, Ireland

This merchant was a dealer in hardware and guns between 1830 and 1854 (Scott, 1975: 107).

51460. B. EGAN. BIRR

Cartwheel

\$30.00

T. ELLIN & COMPANY
Sheffield, England

51470. T. ELLIN & CO / SHEAR STEEL. / (Anchor)

Cartwheel

\$25.00

JOHN ELLIOTT
Newcastle, England

51480. JOHN ELLIOTT / 1814 / TOBACCONIST / QUAY-SIDE / NEWCASTLE

Halfpenny

\$60.00

EMPIRE THEATRE London, England

The Empire Theatre first opened in 1884 on Leicester Square. Scott (1970) speculates that these countermarks were issued for that occasion, as the theatre was never an "immense success." After a poor financial showing, it was turned into a music hall in 1887.



Like most English advertising pieces of this era, the "Empire Theatre" marks most commonly are found on French ten centimes and occasionally on French five centimes. This is because most of the continental bronze coins that were imported to England for stamping came from France. The mark is scarce on ten centimes of Italy and Luxembourg, and it rarely is seen on other European bronze coins.

51490. EMPIRE / IMMENSE / SUCCESS / THEATRE



Continental Bronze Coin



\$12.50

51495. EMPIRE / THEATRE
Rev: IMMENSE / SUCCESS



Continental Bronze Coin



\$12.50

EPICERIE MODERNE Poitiers, France

At least two major die varieties are recorded for this countermark. One has an incomplete "P" in "Epicerie," which appears as a question mark without the period. The "Le Picotin Aperitif" (53575) countermark has the same characteristic, and they must have been produced by the same die cutter.

51500. EPICERIE MODERNE / POITIERS



Continental Bronze Coin

\$15.00

EPUS & COMPANY

51510. EPUS & CO. (and "60" in separate mark)

Unidentified Netherlands Coin

\$45.00

HOTEL ESBJERG Denmark

51515. HOTEL ESBJERG / A. FB.



1874 Danish 25 Ore

\$30.00

GORDON EVANS Melbourne, Australia

In 1846 this stock broker was located in the Commerce Hall of Melbourne (Deacon, 1955).

51520. GORDON EVANS / STOCK & SHARE BROKER / MELBOURNE

English Penny

\$75.00

FRANCOIS DECLOS

Port of Spain, Trinidad

Francois Declos was a local barber, who issued many coins stamped with his initials at a time when the island faced a shortage of small change. He seems to have stamped all the available coins and tokens of English halfpenny size and circulated them at two and one-half cents local currency. Soon they became very popular and the practice was taken up by others, who used "FD" as a sign of authority. At least eighteen different dies are known for the issue, and it is thought that coins continued to be stamped "F D" until the early 1870's.



The countermark changed the value of pieces from a "half stampee" in the local currency to one "stampee." Forgers could thus double their money by applying even a crude copy of the "F D" stamp. Fred Pridmore, who was the recognized expert on British colonial issues before his death, wrote me in 1976 with these comments on the "F D" issues.

Most FD c/m pieces are contemp. forgeries. It seems the major part of the population got in the project and seem to have so stamped FD on every copper or bronze piece that reached the island. So when the local authorities requested FD to redeem his pieces, he paid out... (many) more than he had coined.

The practice of countermarking coins was made illegal by an act of Feb. 12, 1884 (Lyal, 1989), and 1872 is the latest known date of countermarked coin to have been stamped with the "F D" mark. The countermark has been noted on a surprisingly wide variety of pieces. These include coins from the countries of Austria, Brazil, Denmark, England, Gibraltar, France, the French Colonies, India, Nova Scotia, Russia, Spain, Venezuela, and the United States. The countermark has been seen on tokens of Barbados, England, Jamaica, various of the Canadian provinces, United States "hard times tokens" and a 1760 "Voce Popoli" halfpenny.

51530. F D



Various World Coins and Tokens

\$50.00

FERNAY AND IRMAOS

Madeira

This mark appears on tokens of other Madeira island merchants, including I.W. Phelps; Phelps, Page & Company; and Colson, Smith & Robinson. The original pieces were issued in denominations of 40, 50, and 100 reis during the early 1800's. They appear to have been struck with "F I" in order to validate their continued circulation in 1884 (Pascoal, 1988: 36-37).

51535. F I



Madeira Token

\$50.00



J. FAULDS & COMPANY
Beith, Scotland

51550. J. FAULDS & . CO. / 5/3 / . BEITH .



Eight Reales

\$2500.00

GEORGE FALLSHAW
London, England

The company stated in its advertisements that it had been established in 1798. One advertisement of the firm reads:

Wine and spirit merchants, engineers & manufacturers of iron wine bins & tools, publicans' bar fittings for spirit stores, bottle wax &c, seal engravers, die sinkers, letter cutters, iron brand makers, hydrometer & gauging instrument makers & soda water manufacturers (quoted in Scott, 1984).

51540. FARROW & JACKSON / LONDON & PARIS (around)
FARROW'S PATENT / 261816

Victoria Halfpenny \$15.00

THOMAS FAX
Adelaide, Australia

Founded in 1840, by the 1860's the business was located on Leigh Street. In addition to selling leather, the firm also sold shoemaker and bridery tools.

THOMAS FAX,
LEATHER SALESMAN
(For the house of Peacock & Son, Orenfell Street Tanyard),
IMPORTER OF BRIDERY AND SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS,
LEIGH STREET, ADELAIDE.
N.B. THE TRADE SUPPLIED WHOLESALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.
Observe—The Bee Hive, established 1840.

51560. FAX / LEATHER / CUTTER



Australian Token \$35.00
English Penny \$35.00

HOTEL FAXE
Copenhagen, Denmark

The Hotel Faxe was located at 11 Larsbjornsstrode. Like most Danish countermarks, these were issued in the late 1890's or early 1900's and only occur on Swedish and Norwegian coins. Typical for such Danish issues, the advertising is scarcer when found on Norwegian than Swedish coins.

51570. LARSBJORNSTRAEDE 11 / HOTEL / FAXE / KBHVN



Swedish 5 Ore \$15.00
Norwegian 5 Ore \$20.00



FEAIST'S BREAD
Hastings, England

John Feaist was a baker, who first was listed in the 1865 city directory. The firm continued in business until the 1960's (Scott, 1970: 453). The illustration of the Rock Bread Factory was provided by Catherine Walling of the Old Town Hall Museum of Local History. It is from a bread wrapper recently found under the floor boards of an old house in Hastings.

51580. FEAIST'S BREAD

Continental Bronze Coin

\$30.00

J. FENTON AND SONS
Sheffield, England

This firm was founded in 1795 by Joseph Fenton and was located on Scotland Street. It manufactured cutlery and tools until at least 1893.

51590. J. FENTON / & SONS / SHEFFIELD

1862 Halfpenny

\$20.00

ALFRED FIELD
Sheffield, England

51600. A. FIELD / SHEFFIELD

Farthing

\$20.00

FIRMAN & COMPANY
London, England

51620. FIRMAN & CO / LONDON

Cartwheel

\$25.00

J. FITZ-P.
Ireland

51630. J. FITZ-P.



Irish Halfpenny

\$15.00

B. FLETCHER
Great Britain

51650. B. FLETCHER / WARRANTED / CAST STEEL

1863 Penny

\$15.00

E. FORD
London, England

51655. E. FORD / LONDON / HURST ST.

Cartwheel

\$25.00

ELWEL FORGE
Wednesbury, England

51660. ELWEL / FORGE / WEDNESBURY

Penny

\$30.00

FORREST
Great Britain

51665. FORREST

Cartwheel

\$10.00

FORSTER & CORBETT
Hutchesontown, Scotland

51670. FORSTER & CORBETT HUTCHESONTOWN (around) 5/.



Eight Reales

\$1250.00

JAMES FOX
Sheffield, England

51680. JAMES FOX / SHEAR STEEL

Cartwheel

\$15.00

I. FRANKS
Leeds, England

51685. I. FRANKS / LECTURE ON THE HUMAN EYE / 5
KIRKGATE LEEDS

British Token

\$100.00

MERCHANTS OF THE COMMISSARIAT
British Honduras

Initially one type of "G R" mark (51690) was thought to be a fantasy, but examples on two eight reales now are known overstruck by 1820 and 1821 Brazilian 960 Reis. The stamping process did not obliterate the countermarks found on the original Spanish coins, which were used as planchets in Brazil. This must mean that the countermarks were issued before the coins were stamped in Brazil (Ponterio and Associates, Sept. 1, 1983, lot 162).



"GR" Countermark Overstruck by Brazil

A number of other "G R" crowned countermarks exist. Most are fantasies, including the "G R" crowned in octagonal indentation (51700).

Pridmore argues that these issues are products of the Merchants of the Commissariat of British Honduras circa 1810-1818. The British authorities apparently tried to force merchants to use coins when trading with the Indians. Before 1810 the primary means of exchange had been by bartering cutlass blades, which were stamped "G R" (Pridmore, 1963, 1965b). Stamping coins with the same letters was hoped to transfer the value of the blades to the unfamiliar pieces of silver.

This attribution to Central American merchants remains in dispute because the pieces have such an official look to them. Robert Lyall recently wrote the following comments:

I have substantial doubts they are anything to do with British Honduras at all but that they are from some other British Colony, probably authorized by a local government. I am quite strongly of the view that they are not tokens but have a local authorization, but we have yet to identify just where this was.

51691. (Crown) / G R



Eight reales

\$250.00

51692. (Crown) / G R



Eight reales

\$250.00

51693. (Crown) / G R



Eight reales

\$250.00

G R CROWNED IN OCTAGON

These countermarks are fantasies made in London for sale to collectors between 1915 and 1920 (Pridmore, 1965b). They appear on a wide variety of coins and are quite attractive. Pridmore (1965b: 282) writes,

The fabricator of this somewhat extensive series attempted to provide a locale for this particular mark by stamping it upon a worn Barbados penny token and by circulating a story of the finding of such countermarked coins in Barbados...

51700. (Crown) / G R (all in octagon)



Various World Coins

\$15.00

G R CROWNED

This stamp appears to be a British trademark. Scott (1975) could not trace the issuer, but crowns commonly were used as a part of English trademarks, and I have seen many such pieces with a variety of initials below the crown.

51695. (Crown) / G R

Cartwheel
Penny\$15.00
\$10.00



GEORGE STEUART AND COMPANY Ceylon



The firm was formed in 1835 by James Steuart, "Master Attendant" of Columbo for the Crown. When the British government discovered that he also was running a private company, they forced him to cease operations, which were transferred to his brother Joseph. On the death of Joseph in 1843, George Steuart, a younger brother, took over control.

The firm owned Wekande Mills, which employed over one thousand workers on its plantation (Pridmore, 1965a: 119). It probably stamped these coins for use on their plantations during the 1860's. Stamped stivers and halfpennies were valued at six pence, while half-farthings had a value of four and one-half pence. Most coins are struck on both sides and remained in circulation until 1881 (Pridmore, 1965a: 108).



51710. G S & CO.

Ceylon Stiver	\$50.00
English Halfpenny	\$35.00
English Halfpenny	\$35.00



GALSTON FRIENDLY SOCIETY
Galston, Scotland

51720. GALSTON / 5S / NO 12 / SOCY



British Crown
 Eight Reales
 French Ecu

\$1225.00
 \$750.00
 \$1000.00

JUAN JOSE GANDARILLAS
Paraguay?

51730. JUAN JOSE GANDARILLAS
Paraguayan Copper Coin \$20.00

GARDEN GATE ALES
Great Britain

51740. GARDEN / GATE / HOME / BREWED / ALES



Continental Bronze Coin \$35.00

GARDNER & COMPANY
Sydney, Australia

51750. GARDNER & CO / SYDNEY
Australian Token \$65.00

LUIS GARZARO
San Antonio, Venezuela

51760. LUIS GARZARO / SAN ANTONIO
Venezuela 1 Centavo \$35.00
Venezuela 2 1/2 Centavos \$35.00

GEALE & MCBRIDE
Dublin, Ireland

These partners were ironmongers in Dublin between 1792 and 1810 (Scott, 1975: 106).

51780. GEALE / & / MCBRIDE / 17 / WESTMORLAND / STREET / DUBLIN / FASHIONABLE / FURNISHING / IRONMONGERS
Halfpenny \$50.00

WILLIAM GEALL
Dorchester, England

Geall was a cutler on High Street from 1824 to 1844 (Scott, 1975: 65).

51790. GEALL / DORCHESTER / CUTLER
Cartwheel \$25.00

C. GEE & SON
Great Britain

51795. C. GEE & SON
Halfpenny \$7.50

JN. GEOGHEGAN
Kilbeggan, Ireland

51800. JN. GEOGHEGAN / KILBEGGAN
1862 Penny \$20.00



A. GIBSON AND COMPANY
Lochwinnoch, Scotland

This company manufactured linen and also sold groceries in Lochwinnoch.

51805. A. GIBSON & CO. LOCHWINNOCH (around) 5/.



Eight Reales

\$1250.00

S. GIBSON
Great Britain

51810. S. GIBSON / INVENTION

British Token

\$10.00

R. GILLHAM
Norwich, England

51820. R. GILLHAM / NORWICH

British Token

\$20.00

GILPIN MILLS
Great Britain

51825. V. GILPIN ...DGES MILLS / H. T. 5 / H. T.
/ GILPIN MILLS

Cartwheel

\$15.00

GLASGOW BANK
Glasgow, Scotland

Founded in 1809, the Glasgow Banking Company amalgamated with the Ship Bank in 1836, and eventually became part of the Bank of Scotland. Of some interest is the fact that a portion of the known countermarks have the value "5/." stamped over the "4/9" mark.

51830. GLASGOW BANK (around) 4/9



Eight Reales
Cartwheel

\$800.00
\$250.00

51835. GLASGOW BANK + (around) 5/.



Eight Reales

\$400.00

51840. (51835 stamped over 51830)

Eight Reales

\$400.00

GLAYSHER
Guildford, England

51850. GLAYSHER / GUNMAKER / GUILDFORD

Halfpenny

\$30.00

G. B. GOODMAN
London, England

51860. G.B. GOODMAN / PATENTEE / LONDON

Continental Bronze Coin \$20.00

GOULD & VERINDER
London, England

These partners were cutlers at 79 St. Paul's Churchyard in 1816 and 1817 (Scott, 1984).

51875. GOULD & VERINDER / ST. PAULS

Cartwheel \$25.00

GOTHARDS COALS
London, England

This is a countermark of Charles Gothard and Company, who were coal and coke merchants between 1864 and 1911 (Scott, 1970).

51870. GOTHARDS / COALS

Continental Bronze Coin \$20.00

I. GOVER
Crediton, England

51880. I. GOVER / CREDITON

Cartwheel \$25.00

I. GREAVES
London, England

51900. I. GREAVES / LONDON

Cartwheel \$25.00

JOHN GREEN
Colchester, England

John Green was a cutler from 1845 to 1851 (Scott, 1975: 66).

51910. GREEN CULVER ST / COLCHESTER

Halfpenny \$20.00

GREEN
Great Britain

51920. GREEN / PATENT

Cartwheel? \$10.00

H. P. GREEN
Copenhagen, Denmark

Green was a diecutter in Copenhagen, who was located at 27 Linnesgade.

51930. H.P. GREEN / KOBENHAVN



Swedish 5 Ore \$20.00

J. GREEN
Bristol, England

51940. J. GREEN / BRISTOL

Halfpenny \$20.00

T. GREEN
Dover, England

51945. T. GREEN / DOVER

Continental Bronze Coin \$20.00

GREENOCK DRAPER'S SOCIETY**Greenock, Scotland**

51950. GREENOCK DRAPER'S / 4/6 (in triangle) / SOCIETY



Eight Reales

\$2500.00

M. GRIFFIN**England**

51955. M. GRIFFIN

Halfpenny
British Token

\$7.50

\$7.50

GRIMSHAW**Whitehouse, Ireland**

James and T. E. Grimshaw were calico printers during the early nineteenth century in Whitehouse, which is located just north of Belfast. They are to be found listed in the 1829 Directory. At this time the Spanish-American eight reales reached the value of 6 shillings and 6 pence Irish currency. The "23" stamp most likely is a control number, but as only one example is known, this cannot be proven (Manville and Seaby, 1983).

51960. GRIMSHAW
Rev: WHITEHOUSE

1796 Scottish Halfpenny

\$75.00

51965. 23 / GRIMSHAW / S / D / SIX / SIX / WHITEHOUSE



Eight Reales

\$2500.00

RICHARD GROVES**Sheffield, England**

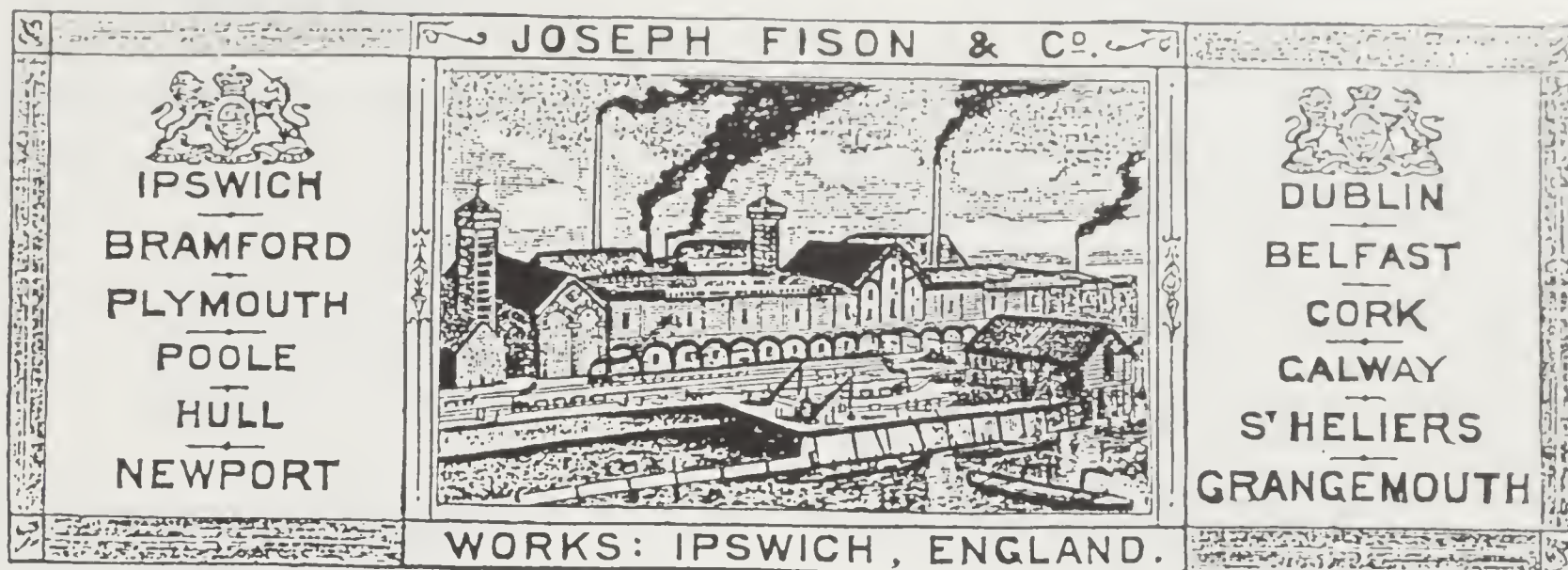
This merchant was a sawmaker in Sheffield beginning in 1787. His firm was still in business in 1884 (Scott, 1975: 93).



51975. GROVES / SHEFFIELD

1773 French Liard

\$25.00



LE GUANO FISON
Ipswich, England

James Fison manufactured fertilizer with guano (bird dung) imported from the Canary Islands. His firm was founded in 1847, and fell into the hands of his son, James, on the death of the founder in the early 1880's. The product was marketed in tins with little yellow canaries as its symbol. The company still operates (Scott, 1975: 244). As the countermark is in French, this may be an issue of the French branch of the firm.

51980. LE / GUANO / FISON



Continental Bronze Coin

\$30.00

GUERDA
Marseille, France

51985. GUERDA MARSAILLE / (Clover Leaf)

Ionian Islands Lepton

\$35.00

S. GUERRA
Brazil

This probably is a goldsmith's hallmark. It has been noted on British sovereigns of Victoria and Edward VII, while examples on 200 Reis of Brazil were present in the Gibbs Sale. According to an article in 'Coin World,' some of the sovereigns were found in a shipment of gold coins sent to Toronto from Uruguay in the early 1970's.

51990. - S. GUERRA -



British Gold Sovereigns
Brazilian 200 Reis

\$200.00
\$20.00

ARTHUR HODGE Tortola

Arthur Hodge took over the Bellevue Tea Plantation on the eastern part of the island of Tortola in 1792. He was notorious for being a cruel man, and eventually was charged with the murders of five slaves. Convicted of the crimes, he was executed in 1811.

Robert Lyall argues that the attribution of these pieces to Arthur Hodge on the basis of oral history accounts has been unfortunate. The people of the island clearly had a vivid memory of Hodge, and perhaps -- because of his notoriety -- many years later they came to associate the "H" marks with him. If these are not the marks of Hodge, they may be official issues of a West Indies government, but we have found no contemporary documentation as yet to decide this question.



"H" on Contemporary Counterfeit

Like most West Indies countermarks, these were extensively counterfeited at the time. One of the main centers for counterfeiting coins was Birmingham, England. There were manufactured many types of counterfeit foreign coins, including Cayenne two sous of the sort stamped with an "H" by Hodge.

Many of these counterfeits were shipped to the Caribbean, where they were stamped with various countermarks in order to allow them to circulate in the islands. These fake pieces are much thinner than the original coins. The illustrated counterfeit, for example, is so thin that the countermark perforated the piece.

52000. H (in Diamond)



Cayenne Two Sous

\$50.00

52005. H (in Square)



Cayenne Two Sous

\$50.00

HCT COMPANY Great Britain

52010. HCT CO (Incuse)

Eight Reales

\$30.00

52015. HCT CO (Relief)

Eight Reales

\$30.00

BENJAMIN HALL Bristol, England

This merchant was in business from 1795 to 1839. He styled himself a "glazer, glassmaker, bender, painter on glass and burner, and compound metal fan-light manufacturer" (Scott, 1975: 66).

52020. B. HALL / GLAZIER & / GLASS. BENDER / BRISTOL



Cartwheel

\$50.00

BURTON J. HALL Newcastle, Australia

This seems to be an Australian stamp. It is found in Deacon's list of Australian countermarks (1955), and does not appear in Scott's listing of British countermarks. The problem with identifying such pieces without a substantiating local history is many British coins were imported into Australia for general circulation there. Many of the British coins had stamped upon them British advertising marks such as "Read Lloyd's Newspaper."

52025. BURTON / J. HALL / NEWCASTLE

Cartwheel

\$75.00

JOHN PARKER HALL
London, England

52030. JOHN PARKER HALL / LONDON

1862 Penny \$20.00

WILLIAM HALL
Sheffield, England

His company manufactured tools and was listed in the city directories from 1817 to 1922 (Scott, 1975: 93).

52040. W. HALL / CAST STEEL

Cartwheel \$25.00

MARY HAMPSON & SON
Manchester, England

52050. (Rose) / MARY. HAMPSON. & SON (around) MAN
/ CHES / TER

Halfpenny \$30.00

I. S. HARTY
Great Britain

52060. I S HARTY TOBACKO

Cartwheel \$35.00

HANSMANN
Macon, France

52080. HANSMANN / A MACON.

1854 French 10 Centimes \$20.00

HANSON
Copenhagen, Denmark

This die sinking firm was owned by John R. Hanson and was located on Ostergade Street (Flensberg, 1976). The firm began to issue these pieces around 1885 and probably continued to stamp coins for some time. The pieces are unusual among the Danish series as Hanson's marks appear on Swedish silver coins, as well as the bronze coins of Norway and Sweden.

52090. HANSONS / STEMPFABRIK

Norwegian Bronze Coin (Various)	\$15.00
Swedish Bronze Coin (Various)	\$15.00
Swedish Silver Coin (Various)	\$25.00

52090. HANSONS / STEMPFABRIK / KOBEHAVN

Norwegian Bronze Coin (Various)	\$15.00
Swedish Bronze Coin (Various)	\$15.00
Swedish Silver Coin (Various)	\$25.00

HARDING
Ludlow, England

52100. WINES. / & SPIRITS BY / HARDING / LUDLOW



Halfpenny \$35.00

52105. WINES AND SPIRITS / WHOLESALE & RETAIL BY / HARDING LUDLOW

Halfpenny \$35.00

W. HARGREAVES
Settle, England

52110. W. HARGREAVES / SETTLE

British Token \$25.00

HARRISON
Great Britain

52125. HARRISON / CAST STEEL

Cartwheel

\$10.00

HARRISON
York, England

52130. HARRISON. SPRING STEEL YORK CITY (Three Crowns)

Halfpenny

\$20.00

R. HAY
Truro, Ireland

52140. R. HAY / CRAFT / TRURO

English Token

\$20.00

HATCHETTS
London, England

This hotel on Picadilly Circus was established around 1700. Its owner placed the following advertisement in the 1869 edition of 'Bradshaw's Railway Manual, Shareholders' Guide and Directory.'

Hatchett's Hotel, Picadilly and Dover Street. Established 100 years. Good beds, good living, clean linens and comfort, combined with moderate charges. Porter up all night. Warm baths. Servants charged if desired. Celebrated for the sale of choice wines (quoted in Scott, 1975: 75).

52135. HATCHETTS HOTEL / PICADILLY

Halfpenny

\$20.00

ALFRED HAYNES & SON
London, England

Haynes & Son were saddletree makers on Brownlow Street from the 1840's until the First World War (Scott, 1984).

52145. HAYNES & SON / LONDON

1860 Penny

\$20.00

HAYES
London, England

52150. HAYES / DENTIST / MAYS / BUILDING

Halfpenny

\$35.00

GEORGE HAYWARD
Tewksbury, England

Hayward was a cutler, who started in business in 1820. One hundred years later the company that he founded was still in operation as ironmongers (Scott, 1975: 67).

52155. HAYWARD / TEWKSBURY

Cartwheel

\$35.00

HEMS & SON
London, England

52160. HEMS & SON LONDON

Halfpenny

\$20.00

J. S. HENDRY
Orooroo, Australia

52165. J.S. HENDRY / OROOROO / CHEMIST

1874 British Penny

\$75.00

JOHN HENSON
Tidd Gate, England

52170. J. HENSON / TIDD GATE

Cartwheel

\$35.00

HENRY
Pont-la-Ville, France

52175. HENRY / A / PONT-LA-VILLE.



France Five Centimes

\$25.00

ABRAHAM HERBERT
Egham, England

This merchant was first listed in the 1865 directory as a tenant of the brewery located on High Street. He also is found in the 'Brewers Year-book' of 1867-1868, while a note in the 'Brewers Journal' of 1881 refers to dissolution of a partnership that involved Hebert. The last reference that Scott (1975: 134) traced to this business was in 1882. By 1887 the firm had become the Runemedé Brewery.

52180. HERBERTS / RUNEMEDE / ALES / EGHAM



Continental Bronze Coin

\$35.00

HERON'S DOUGLAS WHISKEY
London, England

Heron and Son were wine merchants in London between 1861 and 1883 (Scott, 1975: 133).

52190. HERON'S / DOUGLAS / WHISKEY

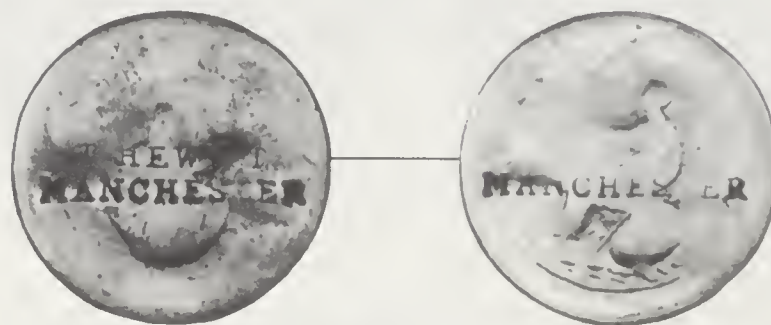


Continental Bronze Coin

\$35.00

T. HEWITT
Manchester, England

52200. T. HEWITT / MANCHESTER
Rev: MANCHESTER



Halfpenny

\$20.00

HIGGINS
Worcester, England

52205. HIGGINS / FISHING TACK / MAKER / GREEN
MAN / WORCESTER

Halfpenny

\$50.00

HILL
Scarborough, England

52210. HILL / HAT MAKER / SCARBRO

1760 Swedish Two Ore

\$50.00

T. HOBSON
Great Britain

52220. T. HOBSON

British Token

\$10.00

HOLLAND & MEAD

Australia

This countermark is difficult to read and all previous catalogers have reported it differently. It perhaps should be read "Hammond & Mead."

52230. HOLLAND / & / MEAD

Australian Token \$30.00

JOHN HOLLAND

Melbourne, Australia

Andrews (1921: 143) wrote this merchant was John Holland, an inn keeper. In 1855 he was with the Globe Inn, which advertised "4 tables in the billiards room," and in 1861 with the Stock Hotel.

52240. J. HOLLAND

Australian Token \$40.00

A. HOLMES

Geelong, Australia

A. Holmes was a grocer in the city of Geelong (Chitty, 1907).

52250. A. HOLMES / -.- / GEELONG

Australian Token \$100.00

W. I. HORN & COMPANY

Sheffield, England

This firm manufactured tools from 1833 to 1864 (Scott, 1975: 94).

52280. W.I. HORN & CO. / CAST STEEL

Halfpenny \$20.00

HUGH BROTHERS

Brighton, England

The Hugh Brothers were hardware dealers in Brighton from 1886 to 1889 (Scott, 1975: 134). In the 1888 Directory they were listing as having two plumber supply stores at 6 Air Street and 54 St. James Street.

52300. HUGH BROS / AIR ST. / BRIGHTON

Continental Bronze Coin \$20.00

HUNDLEY

London, England

52310. HUNDLEY / LONDON

Halfpenny \$20.00

WILLIAM HUNT

Sheerness, England

Scott (1975: 69) attributes this as the mark of William Hunt, a well known pipe maker in the town of Sheerness from 1840 to 1890.

52320. (Crown) / W. HUNT / (Tobacco Pipe)

Cartwheel \$35.00

RICHARD HURST

London, England

Richard Hurst was a file and saw maker at 8 Greenhill Rents, Smithfield, from 1842 to 1845, at which time he was succeeded by George Hurst (Scott, 1984).

52330. HURST / LONDON

Cartwheel \$25.00

C. HYDE

Australia

52350. C. HYDE

Australian Tokens \$20.00

IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA CO**British East Africa**

The modern countries of Uganda, Kenya and Zanzibar were part of British East Africa before the First World War. The purpose of this countermark is unknown. It may be a trial strike for a die. The only known example is found on a pattern 1887 Orange Free State kroon.

52360. I. B. E. A. CO. / (Scales and Arabic Legend "Adil" for "Justice") 1888



1887 Orange Free State Kroon \$1500.00

I C**Guildford, England**

52365. (Crown) / I.C / Guildford

Cartwheel \$20.00

ING**Great Britain**

The origin of this mark is unknown. It has been noted on a variety of coins, including a 1685 English half crown, a 1720 French one-fourth ecu, 1723 and 1787 English six pence, and an 1804 English Bank dollar.

52375. ING

Silver Coin \$35.00

JOHN INGLIS**Glasgow, Scotland**

In 1790 Inglis operated as a linen draper in Glasgow. He continued in business until about 1830. Only one example of the countermark is known. It has been obliterated by a cancellation grid, making its value impossible to read. The reverse countermark consists of the arms of Glasgow, which confirms this identification.

52380. PAYABLE BY J. INGLIS / (illegible value) / 32 TRONGATE
Rev: Tree



Eight Reales

\$2500.00

JAMES IRELAND**Belfast, Ireland**

James Ireland was an "Ironmonger, Copper and Tin Plate Manufacturer and Japanner" from 1819 to 1846 (Seaby, 1973: 8).

52385. JAS IRELAND / BELFAST



Cartwheel

\$30.00

IRRAWADDY COUNTING HOUSE

Burma

These pieces are fantasies. The countermark was produced to deceive collectors and also is to be found on silver bars. It appears to have been made during the 1970's.

52390. IRRAWADDY COUNTING HOUSE / (Scales) / AT RANGOON



Silver Coin or Silver Bar

Bullion

F. IVERS & Son Great Britain

52395. F. IVERS & SON

1863 English Penny

\$15.00

J. A. G. Australia

52400. J.A.G.

Australian Token

\$15.00

J B Great Britain

While these pieces are dated "1811," it seems likely that they were issued much later, probably around 1830. Dolly (1973) contends they are English issues, rather than Irish tokens, although they are found almost exclusively on Irish farthings. Such Irish copper coins were demonetized in 1826. Large numbers of them were then shipped to England, where

they were sold for scrap and occasionally found their way to merchants, who stamped them for use as advertising or trade tokens.

If this is what happened to these pieces, the "1811" inscription likely represents the founding date of the firm that issued them. A hoard of some 209 of the pieces was found a few years ago. Part of the hoard was found to have small, incuse marks consisting of letters -- their purpose is unknown.

52405. JB / 1811



Cartwheel
Irish Farthing



\$20.00
\$15.00

J D Australia

This countermark has been noted on a number of Australian tokens and seems to be the mark of some merchant. One possibility is J. Daniel of Geelong.

52410. JD / G

Australian Token

\$15.00

J. D. Great Britain

Only two examples of this mark are known on Spanish eight reales. Its origin is unclear, and the mark itself does not provide enough information to allow for further identification. It appears to indicate that Spanish-American dollars were priced at five shillings six pence.

52415. 5.6 / J. D.

Eight Reales

\$250.00

J. E. CROCKFORD Sandridge, Australia

Deacon (1955) attributes these countermarks as issues of J. E. Crockford of the Fountain Inn on Bay Street and contends they were issued around the year 1859. The hotel still stands today; Sandridge is now part of Port Melbourne. Crockford was a city councilman in 1860 (Henderson, 1981: 11).

52418. J. E. C.

Australian Token

\$25.00

JOHN WILSON Hurlet, Scotland

John Wilson was the proprietor of the Copperas Company and the Wilson Coal Company in the small town of Hurlet, now part of Glasgow. The countermark that includes a triangle of three dots is almost certainly original, while the countermark die found without the dots may be a contemporary counterfeit, a later counterfeit made for collectors, or a genuine and contemporary issue; this has not yet been established.



52420. J. & J. W. / 5/. / HURLET (and three incuse dots forming a triangle)



1800 American Silver Dollar \$5000.00
Eight Reales \$750.00

52425. J. & J. W. / 5/. / HURLET (no incuse dots)



1800 American Silver Dollar \$5000.00
Eight Reales \$750.00

J M Mexico

Most Mexican one-fourth reales are copper, but some of the coins issued in 1831 are brass. Most of the brass pieces have the "J.M" mark.

52430. J.M



1831 Mexican 1/4 real

\$25.00

J M Australia

52435. J.M

Australian Token

\$20.00

J M R Venezuela

The values of these countermarked coins are expressed in reales. Probably they were meant for use in an hacienda store.

52440. 1/2 R / JMR

Caracus 1/4 Real

\$15.00

52441. 1 R / JMR

Caracus 1/4 Real

\$15.00

52442. 2 R / JMR

Caracus 1/4 Real

\$15.00

52444. 4 R / JMR

Caracus 1/4 Real

\$15.00

52445. 5 R / JMR

Caracus 1/4 Real

\$15.00

J. T. THOMAS
Geelong, Australia

These countermarks are thought to be part of the series of J. T. Thomas, a pharmacist in Geelong, who died in 1906 (Chitty, 1907; Deacon, 1955). He also issued a number of countermarks that included his full name (see 54415-54425).



52450. J T

Australian Token

\$25.00

J T
Ireland

52455. J * T

Irish Halfpenny

\$7.50

J. T. B. C.
France

52460. J. T. B. C. / (Cock) / DEPOSE

1855 Five Centimes

\$20.00

JAMIESON & HARVIE
Dalry, Scotland

52465. JAMIESON & HARVIE DALRY (around) 5

Eight Reales

\$2500.00

CHARLES JENKINS
Adelaide, Australia



CHARLES JENKINS,
Stock and General Auctioneer,
AND
COMMISSION AGENT.

SALES OF STOCK,
MERCHANDISE, LAND, FURNITURE, &c.,
ATTENDED TO IN
TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Communications addressed to the care of Mr. H. H. Bickford, Saddler, Hindley Street, will meet with immediate attention.

C.H.B.—O. J. trusts entirely to Agencies, having no dealings on his own account.

52470. C. JENKINS / ADELAIDE

Australian Token

\$40.00

52475. C. JENKINS / AUCTIONEER / ADELAIDE

Australian Token

\$60.00

H. JONDET
Paris, France

52480. CHRONOMETRE / H JONDET / BREVETE / S.G.D.G.
/ 154 FAUBG ST. MARTIN

1855 French 10 Centimes \$20.00

JOHN JOHNSON
London, England

Johnson was a sawmaker around the year 1840
(Scott, 1975: 76).

52485. JOHNSON / 101 / GREAT TITCHFIELD ST.

1825 Penny \$20.00

JOHNSON & COMPANY
Melbourne, Australia

This was a photographic company located at 62
Little Collins Street near the back of the town
hall and later on Emerald Hill (Deacon, 1955).

52490. JOHNSON & CO MELBOURNE

Penny \$75.00

JOYCE
Great Britain

52495. JOYCE / CUTLER

1792 French 12 Deniers \$20.00

WILLIAM KAVANAGH
Dublin, Ireland

Formed in 1824 by William Kavanagh, this firm
of gunsmiths was still in business in 1906 (Scott,
1975: 106).

52500. W. KAVANAGH / & SON / DUBLIN

1861 Penny \$25.00

KEIGHLEY POOR HOUSE
Keighley, England

These pieces were issued by the Keighley Overseers of the Poor in 1818. Two major varieties of the legend exist in straight and curved forms. A number of these pieces are found with additional countermarks consisting of initials, whose purpose is unknown.

52505. KEIGHLEY



British Penny Token \$20.00

52510. KEIGHLEY / G R

British Penny Token \$20.00

52515. KEIGHLEY / J M



British Penny Token \$20.00

52520. KEIGHLEY / W W

British Penny Token \$20.00

T. KELLY
Ireland

52525. T. KELLY



Irish Halfpenny \$15.00

W. H. KERNOT
Chilwell, Australia

W. H. Kernot was a pharmacist in La Trobe Terrace in Chilwell, which now is a suburb of Geelong (Chitty, 1907). According to local newspaper accounts, his business was established in 1853 and he died in 1892.

KERNOT'S SPECIALITIES!

EASY BUTTER MAKER.
For Producing Good Butter.

KERNOT'S ROSEMARY,
For the Complexion and Hair.

Soothing Powders,
For Children Teething.

EXTRA STRONG SEIDLITZ,
Double the Usual Strength.



PITT'S PATENT WHEAT.
Kills Sparrows, Mice and Rats.

CURATIVE OILS,
For Sprains, Bruises, etc.

PILLS OF HEALTH,
The Best Medicine.

ETHERIAL GINGER;
For Wind, Spasms, etc.

W. H. KERNOT, M.P.S.V.,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
MOORABOOL STREET, GEELONG.

In addition to a Carefully Selected Stock of Drugs and Chemicals, W. H. KERNOT has also Botanic Herbs, Patent and Homœopathic Medicines, Horse and Cattle Medicines, Perfumery, Druggists' Sundries, &c.

CHEMIST
AND
DRUGGIST.



TOP OF
MOORABOOL STREET
GEELONG,
NEAR CHRIST CHURCH

W. H. Kernot

M.P.S.V.

In addition to a carefully selected Stock of DRUGS and CHEMICALS, W. H. KERNOT has also Botanic HERBS, Patent and Homœopathic Medicines, HORSE and Cattle Medicines, Perfumery, Druggists' Sundries, &c.

- 52530. KERNOT CHILWELL
Australian Token \$40.00
- 52535. W. KERNOT
Australian Token \$40.00
- 52540. W. KERNOT
Rev: W. H. K.
Australian Token \$40.00

- 52545. W. H. KERNOT / CHILWELL
Australian Token \$50.00
- 52550. KERNOT / W. KERNOT / CHILWELL / W. H. K.
Rev: CHILWELL
Australian Token \$50.00

BALDIN KETNER
Copenhagen, Denmark

The Ketner company manufactured bicycles in Copenhagen.

- 52560. B. KETNER, KBH.
1875 Swedish 5 Ore \$25.00

PETER A. KING
Pahran, Australia

The Crown Hotel on High Street was managed by Peter A. King (Henderson, 1981: 15).

- 52565. (Crown) / KING
Australian Token \$40.00

A. KING
Greenock, Scotland

- 52575. A KING / 4/6 / * GREENOCK *



- Eight Reales \$300.00
Copper Coin \$100.00



THOMAS KIRK
Dundee, Scotland

Most authorities consider these pieces to be modern fantasies.

52585. THOS KIRK / 4/6 / . DUNDEE .



Eight Reales

Value?

AMEDEE KOHLER & SONS
Switzerland?

This series of advertising marks is known from coins dated as late as 1911. The firm manufactured chocolate and had dealerships in many European countries. Scott (1978) suggests that the pieces most likely were issued by a French dealer in their products, which include Nestle chocolate.

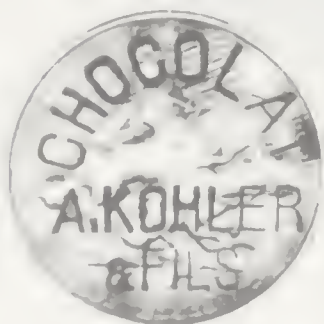
52590. CHOCOLAT / * KOHLER *



French Ten Centimes

\$20.00

52595. CHOCOLAT / A. KOHLER / & FILS



French Ten Centimes

\$25.00

JUSTUS B. KOOYSTRA
London, England

This merchant was a cutler at 69 Oxford Street from 1811 to 1839 (Scott, 1984).

52600. KOOYSTRA / 69 OXFORD

Halfpenny Token

\$20.00

KORUPS GARDEN
Denmark

The Korups Garden was an amusement park. The latest piece known with this countermark is dated from the 1890's.

52605. KORUPS HAVE



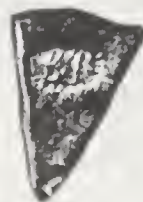
Norwegian 5 Ore
Swedish 5 Ore

\$20.00
\$15.00

L B
Caribbean

These cut segments of eight reales appear to have been privately countermarked for use on one of the islands of the West Indies, where such pieces circulated extensively. They are similar in style to the "B.I" pieces first noted by Maillet in 1873, and may have been made by the same die cutter.

52610. L B (in serrated oval)



Cut Segments of Eight Reales

\$500.00

L M

These very crude countermarks have the look of hacienda or estate marks, but have been noted on silver coins, which is unusual for hacienda pieces. Three major varieties are known. One encloses the letters "L.M" in a dotted rectangle; one variety has notched edges; while in the third "L.M" appears in a simple rectangular indentation. They likely originated on one of the islands of the West Indies or are from Latin American, but their exact issuer remains unknown.

52615. L.M



Spanish American Reales
Copper Coin

\$75.00
\$50.00

LOURENCO MARQUEZ

Mozambique

These are similar to the official countermarks of the government of Mozambique that consist of the letters "P M" crowned. The governmental issues were struck in 1887.

It is thought these "LM" pieces were issued by Lourenco Marques of Southern Mozambique (Davenport-483). Since these marks only appear on common Maria Theresa talers, they have aroused suspicion that they might be fantasies. But if they are fantasies, the maker did not get very greedy; I have only seen two such pieces offered for sale in auction catalogs.

52620. (Crown) / L.M



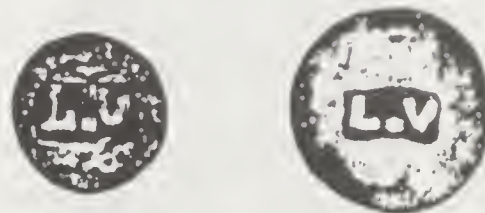
Maria Theresa Taler

\$350.00

L V

This appears to be an hacienda brand mark, but it has been noted on both a half real and a one real coin, and hacienda marks usually are confined to older copper coins.

52625. L.V



Half Real
Real

\$40.00
\$40.00

LANARK MILLS

Lanark, Scotland

The mill was built by Richard Arkwright, who issued the "Cromford" countermarks and by David Dale, who seems to have issued the "DC" and star countermarks. The first mill was built in 1784 and destroyed in a fire in 1788, just before a second mill was completed. After the fire the partnership was dissolved, and in 1797 the mill was sold to Robert Owen and his partners (Spink, 1984: 14).



The October 19, 1813, issue of the 'Star Newspaper' reported the following concerning the mill:

On Wednesday week about mid-day the preparation house at Lanark Mills was set on fire, in consequence of part of the teasing machinery becoming hot by friction. The fire was soon extinguished, but not before L 200 worth of cotton was destroyed (quoted in Davis, 1904: 32).

This is the most common series of British marks found on silver coins. The outer ring is the same for most of the pieces, while the value has been marked within the ring using a separate stamp. One of the rings has the mill wrongly spelled as "Lanak."

52630. LANARK COTTON MILLS

Scot Bodle	\$100.00
Farthing	\$100.00

52635. LANARK COTTON MILLS (Shield of Arms)

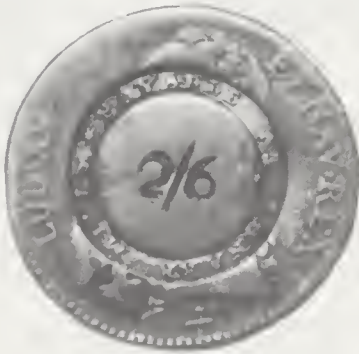
Scot Bodle	\$100.00
Half Penny	\$100.00

52640. PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS * (around) 2/6



French Half Ecu	\$400.00
-----------------	----------

52645. PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS * (around) 2/6 (with additional quatrefoil c/m)



French Half Ecu	\$400.00
-----------------	----------

52655. PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS * (around) 4/6 (with additional quatrefoil c/m)



Eight Reales	\$325.00
--------------	----------

52660. PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS * (around) 4/9



Eight Reales	\$400.00
--------------	----------

52665. PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS * (around) 5/-



French Ecu	\$600.00
Eight Reales	\$250.00

52670. PAYABLE AT LANAK MILLS * (around) 5/- (Note the improper spelling of the mill name as "Lanak")

Eight Reales	\$275.00
--------------	----------

A number of five shilling stamps of Lanark Mills (52665) are overstruck on the marks of Muirkirk Iron Works (53260).



LANDMANDS HOTEL Copenhagen, Denmark

The pieces of the Landmands Hotel were issued in the early 1900's. The Hotel was located at 30 Landemaerket.

52675. LANDMANDS - HOTELLETE / LANDEMAERKET



Norwegian 5 Ore	\$15.00
Swedish 5 Ore	\$15.00

52680. LANDMANDS - HOTELLETE / -- / 30 LANDEMAERKET 30

Norwegian 5 Ore	\$15.00
Swedish 5 Ore	\$15.00

W. LANE Great Britain

Scott (1975: 66), having seen reference to the second reading, assigned it to William Lane, who was a cutler in Gloucester. One of these reports must be a misreading, but it is unclear which is the correct inscription. Such confusion is common among world merchant countermarks for many pieces are not well stamped and are found quite worn.

52685. W. LANE / GROCEP / (Pipe)
Alternative reading:
W. LANE / GLOSTER / (Pipe)

Cartwheel	\$25.00
British Token	\$20.00

JOHN LANG Paisley, Scotland

52690. JOHN LANG / 5/3 (in wreath) / . MERCHT . PAISLEY .



Eight Reales

\$2500.00

W. LANGMUIR Paisley, Scotland

This is one of the most elaborate countermarks issued in the Scottish series.

52700. PAYABLE BY W. LANGMUIR (around Bishop and Two Shields)
Rev: PAISLEY DOLLAR SOCIETY. (around) 5/3 (in wreath)



Eight Reales

\$600.00

LANSE
Bar , France

52705. LANSE / A BAR
1856 Ten Centimes \$20.00

LATEMAN
Sileby , England

52710. LATEMAN / SILEBY
Halfpenny \$20.00

LEBLAN AND FALITE
Reims , France

52715. LEBLAN & FALAITE / (Crown and Heart) / A
REIMS
1857 Ten Centimes \$25.00

J. LECKIE
Campsie , Scotland

52720. J. LECKIE / 5/. / CAMPSIE



Eight Reales \$2500.00

A. LEE
Great Britain

52725. A. LEE, PATENT
Halfpenny \$10.00

JOHN LEITH
London , England

This individual was listed from the 1860's to the 1890's as a sterotype founder, a merchant who made sterotypes and electrotypes (Scott, 1984).

52730. J. LEITH & CO. / LONDON
1862 Penny \$25.00

LEITH MILLS
Great Britain

52735. LEITH MILLS
Penny \$20.00

J. B. LEMIERE
Brussels , Belgium

The Rue de l'Etuve is a street located near the Great Market square of Brussels. The occupation of this merchant is unknown.

52740. J. B. LEMIERE / 70 R. ETUVE / BRUXELLES
1856 French 10 Centimes \$30.00

LESSIVE MAGIQUE
France

52750. LESSIVE / MAGIQUE



1883 English Penny \$15.00

LEVERN MILL Dovecothall, Scotland

The mill was built at Dovecothall on the River Lavern by Stewart Dunlop and Company in 1780. At the time of its construction, this was the largest mill in Western Scotland. In 1794 it was put up for sale, and the following notice appeared in the 'Glasgow Mercury' on November 22, 1794.

COTTON MILLS,

In the PARISH of NEILSTON, FOR SALE. To be sold, by public roup, upon Wednesday the 10th day of December next, in the Tontine Tavern, Glasgow.

DOVECOTHALL & GATESIDE COTTON MILLS with the MACHINERY thereto belonging, together with the MANAGERS and WORKERS HOUSES.



These Mills are very advantageously situated on the water of Lavern, and in the neighbourhood of the villages of Neilston and Barhead, where workers can be well accommodated.

Dovecothall Mill is completely filled with Machinery, and consists of 840 spindles.

Gateside Mill, which is newly built, is fit to contain four times the above number of spindles, being 130 feet in length, 32 feet wide within walls, and 5 stories high. There are already 14 Spinning Frames at work in it, with an equal proportion of Preparation Machinery (quoted in Spink, 1984: 22).

52760. LEVERN. MILL. S. D. & CO. (around) 5



Eight Reales

\$1000.00

52765. LEVERN . MILL . S. D. & CO. (around) 5/6
(additional small stamp "SD" in circle)



Eight Reales

\$1000.00

LEVISON & SHERMAN Great Britain

52770. LEVISON & SHERMAN

Halfpenny

\$10.00

LICOT Namur, Belgium

52780. LICOT / NAMUR

1856 French 10 Centimes (Elongated) \$25.00

LIETZOWIA

These countermarks seem to be from a country in Eastern Europe, but I have been unable to trace any additional information on the pieces.

52785. LIETZOWIA

European Coin

\$20.00

LIGHT

This countermark has been noted on eight reales dated 1792 and 1799. It may be a British issue, but does not include the usual value in shillings. The mark has been catalogued before as possibly American (Brunk, 1987: 109), but United States advertising countermarks rarely appear on silver dollars or eight reales.

24490. LIGHT



Eight Reales

\$125.00

LLOYD & COMPANY
London, England

Originally started as a tea dealership in 1805 by Thomas Lloyd, the firm was in business under this name from 1817 to 1857 (Scott, 1975: 77).

52795. LLOYD & CO / TEA IMPORTER / 141 / ALDERSGATE ST. / LONDON

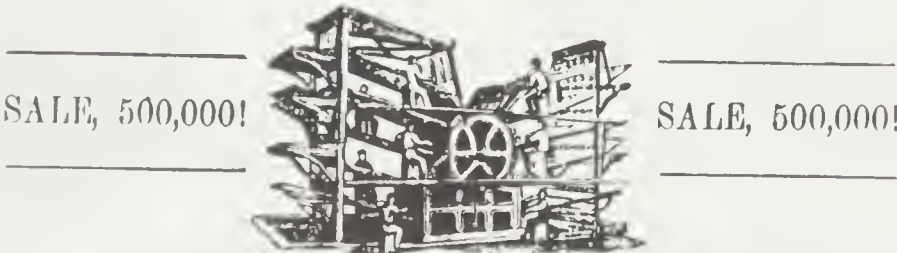


Cartwheel

\$45.00

LLOYD'S
WEEKLY
LONDON NEWS

IS THE CHEAPEST, LARGEST, AND BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
Containing SIXTY LARGE COLUMNS of the very LATEST INTELLIGENCE from all parts of the World, at the extraordinary Low Price of
ONE PENNY!



Printed by Hoe's Fast American Printing Machines (manufactured expressly for this Journal), at the rate of 50,000 per hour.

LLOYD'S PAPER MILLS,
AT BOW BRIDGE, LONDON,

Were erected at an enormous cost for this Newspaper, covering Four Acres of ground; each Paper-Making Machine making One Hundred feet run, or Five Hundred square feet of Paper per minute! Paper Mills of equal magnitude are also erecting at Sittingbourne, Kent.

Upwards of Two Hundred Thousand Acres of Land in Africa are employed growing fibre for the manufacture of Paper for the above-mentioned Journal.

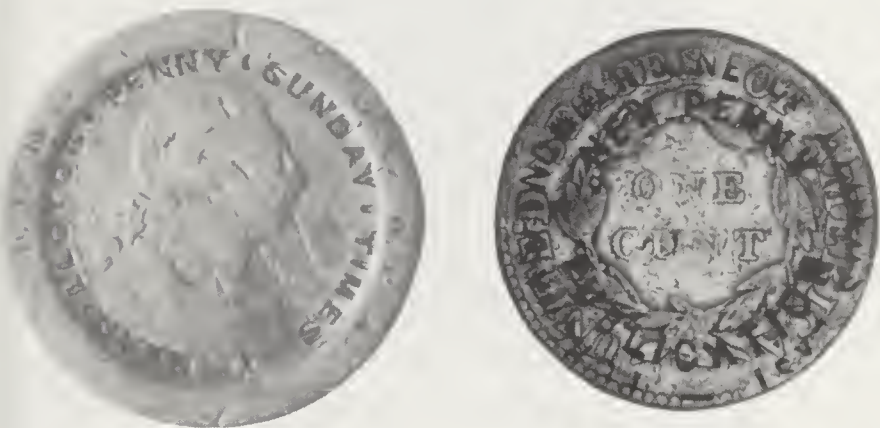
SOLD IN EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE.

LLOYD'S PENNY SUNDAY TIMES

London, England

At the time of the founding of this newspaper in 1842, the government required that a penny stamp be affixed to each newspaper. This stamp allowed the paper to be sent through the British mails an unlimited number of times for a set period after publication.

Edward Lloyd was able to get an exemption for his paper because it originally contained no news, only serialized stories. Because he did not have to use the tax stamps, he was able to sell papers at a lower price than the competition, and soon it began to include news stories as well.



Lloyd has the distinction of becoming the first generally recognized advertising pest. Scott (1975: 76) reports that in order to advertise as widely as possible, he paid half his employees' wages in these countermarked coins. The following letter to the editor regarding Lloyd's countermarks appeared in 'The Times' on September 25, 1850, and points this out (quoted in Scott, 1975: 7).



THE COMPLAINT OF A PENNY

Sir,

Bill-sticking and advertising were formerly confined to boards and dead walls. Driven off even these places, as a common nuisance, by the gentle hint, "Bill-sticker beware," the practice has since intruded

itself into higher regions and a company has been established for plastering over and defacing every decent vehicle upon the road or railway. If this can't be cured it must now be endured. But, Sir, is it to be endured that the current coin of the realm is to be defaced, without paying for it, by a practice long since driven off dead walls? I am a Penny -- "Dei gratia," &c. was my motto, stamped upon me at my birth, and after the squeeze I got over the lesson I thought my loyalty must be indelible. But alas! I was mistaken, for it has been obliterated altogether, and round the Royal head I now bear the contemptible advertisement of "Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, 3d. post free." Such, Sir, is my present motto, and upon both sides. Permit me to ask, is this sort of mutilation to be extended to my richer relatives, halfcrowns and sovereigns? or am I and my copper tribe of such trumpery consideration that we may be mutilated without redress?

In obedience to your regulations I inclose myself as a guarantee for what I state, and look to you for the publication of my complaint. It is quite against my will, I assure you, that I am thus made to intrude upon your columns. I wish people would confine their vulgar advertisements to you, and pay for them like honest folk, if they are worth it. I come of a good family, and always was what I professed to be till now. But if our genuine badge is to be destroyed, who will be bound to receive us in change? Certain I am that in my present state of degradation I am not honestly worth

ONE PENNY

More complaints followed in the popular press over the next few years. In 1853 an irate citizen sent one of Lloyd's halfpennies to the Lords of the Treasury. It was passed on to the Master of the Mint by James Wilson, Secretary to the Treasury with the following note (quoted in Scott, 1975: 8)

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you the accompanying halfpenny on which the words "PURCHASE NUMBER ONE OF LLOYDS LAST PUBLICATION" and other words are stamped and I am to state that the attention of my Lords has been directed to the mutilation of the Coin of the Country for advertising purposes which is exhibited on the same being one of a vast number stated to be in circulation.

Their lordships desire that you take the necessary steps... for effectually putting a stop to the practice...

As a result of the cry against Lloyd's advertising by countermarking coins, Parliament passed the "Act to Prevent the Defacing of the Current Coin of the Realm" in 1853. The act, however, did not prevent mutilation of coins from other nations.

and millions of continental bronze coins, chiefly French five and ten centimes, were imported into Britain in the coming decades and stamped by other merchants with their advertising. In similar fashion, French merchants stamped their slogans on foreign coins. Rather than having stopped the practice, the actions of the British government in response to Lloyd and others simply shifted the coins on which advertisements were to appear.

52800. READ . LLOYD'S . PENNY . SUNDAY . TIMES .



Cartwheel \$15.00

52805. LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER THREE PENCE
POST FREE -
Rev: LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER 3D POST FREE -



Cartwheel \$15.00

52810. LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER THREE PENCE
FREE -
Rev: PURCHASE NUMBER ONE OF LLOYD'S
LAST - (around) NEW PENNY / PUBLICATION

Cartwheel \$15.00

52815. LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER THREE PENCE
(around) POST / FREE

Halfpenny \$10.00

52820. LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER THREE PENCE
(around) POST / FREE
Rev: Same as obverse

Halfpenny \$10.00

52825. LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER THREE PENCE
(around) POST / FREE
Rev: LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER 3D POST
FREE -

Halfpenny \$10.00

LLOYD'S

52830. LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER THREE PENCE
(around) POST / FREE
Rev: PURCHASE NUMBER ONE OF LLOYD'S LAST -
(around) NEW PENNY / PUBLICATION

Cartwheel \$15.00
Halfpenny \$10.00
Penny \$10.00

52835. LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER 3D POST FREE -

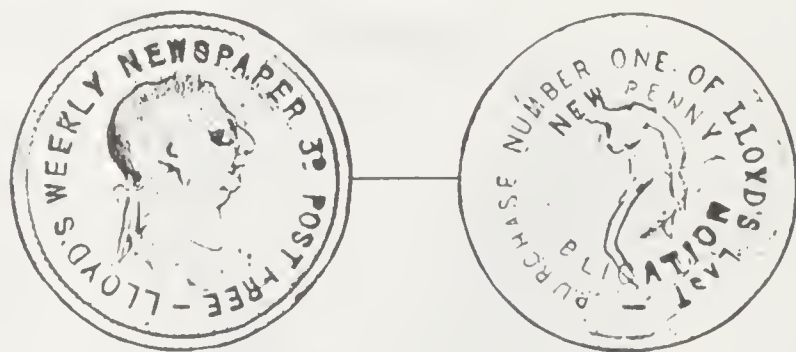


British Token \$10.00
Halfpenny \$10.00
Penny \$10.00

52840. LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER 3D POST FREE -
Rev: Same as obverse

Cartwheel \$15.00
Halfpenny \$10.00
Penny \$10.00

52845. LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER 3D POST FREE -
Rev: PURCHASE NUMBER ONE OF LLOYD'S LAST -
(around) NEW PENNY / PUBLICATION



Cartwheel \$15.00
Halfpenny \$10.00
Penny \$10.00

A. LOCK
Curry Rivell, England

52850. A. LOCK DRAPER . & . GROCER . CURRY RIVELL
Cartwheel \$40.00

J. LOCKHART
Stevenson, Scotland

The only known example of this countermark has been obliterated by a cancellation grid. Most likely it was issued between 1820 and 1825 by James Lockhart, a grocer and innkeeper (Manville, 1976b).

52855. J. LOCKHART / 5 SH / STEVENSON



Eight Reales

\$2500.00

WILLIAM LOOKER
London, England

William Looker was a cutlery maker, who was listed at this address between 1838 and 1856 (Scott, 1975: 77).

52860. LOOKER / 43 LEADENHALL ST.



Cartwheel

\$25.00

52865. LOOKER / 43 LEADENHALL STREET

Cartwheel

\$25.00

DE-LOPEZ
Mexico

52870. DE-LOPEZ

Mexican Copper Coin

\$15.00

LORTIA
Mexico

52875. LORTIA

Mexican Copper Coin

\$10.00

LOTT
Lott, Reading

52880. (Lion) / LOTT / READING / (Crown) / LOTT / READING

Halfpenny

\$20.00

WILLIAM LUND
London, England

This company manufactured cutlery, dressing cases, needles, and other associated goods. First doing business in 1843, it is still active today (Scott, 1975: 78).

52885. W. LUND / 24 FLEET STREET

Halfpenny

\$20.00

M. I.
Great Britain

52890. M.I (Script in Rectangle)

Halfpenny

\$7.50

British Token

\$7.50

MILITARY STORES DEPOT
Weedon, England

52895. (Arrow) M. S. D. / WEEDON

Penny

\$10.00

MALVERN BURY
Hollymount, Ireland

52920. MALVERN BURY / HOLLYMOUNT

1876 Penny

\$20.00

R. MARJORAM
Hadleigh, England

52950. R. MARJORAM / HADLEIGH

Cartwheel

\$25.00

MARQUE DEPOSEE
France

52960. MARQUE DEPOSEE / BREVETE / S.G.D.G.

French Ten Centimes

\$15.00

P. MARQUEZ
Caracas, Venezuela

52965. 1 / 2 R / P. MARQUEZ / CARACAS

Caracas 1/4 Real

\$30.00

52970. 1 R / P. MARQUEZ / CARACAS

Caracas 1/4 Real

\$30.00

MARZELLE
Bordeaux, France

52975. MARZELLE A BORDEAUX

French Five Centimes

\$25.00

MASSEY
Abergavenny, Kidderminster and Ludlow, England

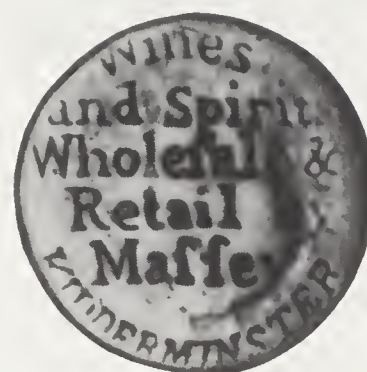
Since the style of these pieces is so similar, it seems reasonable to conclude they are all issues of the same merchant or a family of merchants. The marks of Robert Watling of Leominster (54770) are of similar style; he was in business from 1794 to 1811 (Scott, 1975: 68).

In researching these pieces, Scott (1975: 98) found a listing for an Elizabeth Massey, a dealer in wine and spirits in Abergavenny in 1811. One Francis Massey of the Bull Ring, London, maintained such a business from 1828 to 1863.

MASSEY & SON,
WINE AND SPIRIT
 MERCHANTS,
LUDLOW.

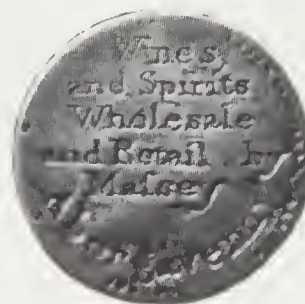
AGENT FOR

ALLSOPP'S BURTON ALES
 AND
Guinness's Dublin Porter.



Scott could find no listing for a Massey in Kidderminster. Since the style of issues is from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries, the issuer of all these pieces probably was Elizabeth Massey or one of her relatives. The letter "S" appears as an Old English "F" in some of the countermarks.

52980. WINES / AND SPIRITS / WHOLESALE / AND
 RETAIL BY / MAFSEY / ABERGAVENNY



Halfpenny

\$35.00

52985. WINES / AND SPIRITS / WHOLEFALE & / RETAIL
 BY / MAFFEY / KIDDERMINSTER



Halfpenny

\$35.00

52990. WINES / & SPIRITS / BY MASSEY / LUDLOW

Halfpenny \$35.00

52995. WINES / & SPIRITS / BY MASSEY / LUDLOW (all within a dotted circle)

Halfpenny \$35.00

W. MASON'S PATENT
London, England

53000. W. MASON'S / PATENT / LONDON

French Decime \$20.00

S. MAW
London, England

53005. S MAW / LONDON

1826 Penny \$15.00

MAY'S WASHING POWDER
London, England

Henry May was a "washing powder manufacturer," who was listed in the city directories from 1867 to 1907 (Scott, 1970).

53010. MAY'S / WASHING / POWDER



Continental Bronze Coin \$20.00

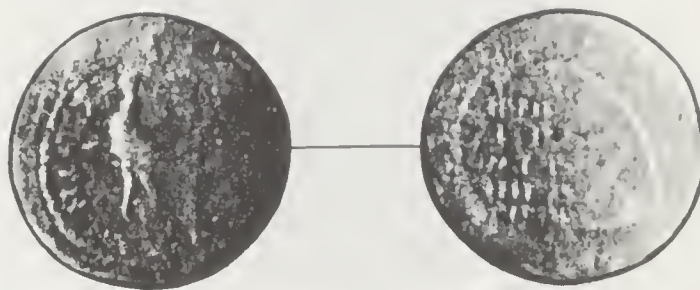
ALEX McClURE

Down, Ireland

These countermarks were restruck over fifty years after the original issue. A similar piece is known using the dies of John Overend of Portadown.

53015. YOUTH AND BEAUTY (Peacock) 2 P

Rev: I / PROMISE / TO PAY THE / BEARER TWO /
PENCE ALEX / MCCLURE / BELLYONA / GHAN /
1735



18th Century Halfpenny Token \$50.00

McFIE, LINDSAY & CO.
Greenock, Scotland

This company ran a grocery on William Street in Greenock and was listed in city directories from 1815 to 1828. Their fame came from the discovery of an effective method to preserve salmon (Spink, 1984: 22).

53020. MCFIE LINDSAY & COY. / 4/6 / * GREENOCK *



Eight Reales \$500.00

McGAVIN & CLARKSON
Paisley, Scotland

These partners manufactured textiles on Sneddon Street in Paisley.

53025. MC.G & C. / 5/ / PAISLEY



Eight Reales

\$1250.00

J. McK & SON
Greenock, Scotland

This appears to be the last issued of the series of British monetary marks. Such pieces not only proclaimed the merchant that issued them, but gave a fixed value to the coins of Spanish-America and France that circulating in England, Scotland, and Ireland during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Based upon the dates of coins known with the mark of this merchant, it appears that they were produced around the year 1823.



The value of foreign silver coins that circulated varied with the price of silver, which created an inconvenience in day to day commerce. Most English merchants preferred to mint their own silver tokens because there were many large presses available in England for such minting. But few of these new presses seem to have existed in Scotland, where the merchants consequently preferred to mark coins already in circulation.

These merchant countermarks had more than just an advertising purpose. The stamps guaranteed the value of a coin, and a firm would redeem its coins for the stated value, which was four shillings and six pence in this case. After redemption, the pieces were canceled with a grid over the countermark and treated as bullion.

One possible issuer of these pieces was John McKenzie, who was a spirit dealer from 1815 to 1825. Another man with the same initials, who was active during the same period was John McKelvie, a Greenock grocer around the year 1825.

53030. J. MCK & SON / 4/6 / GREENOCK.



Eight Reales

\$400.00

JOHN & ROBERT MCKERRELL
Paisley, Scotland

53040. JNO. & ROBT / MCKERRELL. / PAISLEY (around 5/.



Eight Reales

\$2500.00

DUGALD. McLACHLAN
Tobermory, Scotland

All the countermarks of this merchant appear to be poorly struck.



53050. DUGALD. MC.LACHLAN MERCHT. + TOBERMORY +
(around) 5/



French Five Francs
Eight Reales
English Copper Coin

\$800.00
\$600.00
\$150.00

DUN McLAREN **Lockearn, Scotland**

53060. DUN. McLAREN MERCHT. LOCKEARN.

British Token
Halfpenny

\$100.00
\$100.00

JOHN McLEAN **Paisley, Scotland**

John McLean sold groceries, alcohol and tea at
6 Cotton Street in Paisley between 1812 and 1820
(Scott, 1975: 102).

53070. J. MC.LEAN / 5/3 / COTT: ST. PAISLEY.



1799 American Silver Dollar
Eight Reales
Cartwheel

\$5000.00
\$2000.00
\$200.00

JAMES McHAHON **Dublin, Ireland**

James McMahon was a cutler from 1842 to 1850.
He was located at this address between the years
1846 and 1848 (Scott, 1975: 106).

53075. McMAHON / DUBLIN / CUTLER / PILL LANE



1820 Irish Penny Token

\$35.00

53080. McMAHON / CUTLER / 28 PILL LANE

Cartwheel

\$35.00

McMULLEN **Hereford, England**

50385. McMULLEN / BREWER / HEREFORD / RARE ALE

Cartwheel

\$35.00



ROBERT McNEE
Fintry, Scotland

53095. P. BY ROBERT MCNEE FINTRY * (around) 5/.

It is thought that these tokens of Robert McNea had some connection with the Culcreuch Cotton Mill, which also issued its own countermarked coins (Scott, 1975: 103).

53090. P. BY ROBERT MCNEE FINTRY *



British Token
Halfpenny

\$200.00
\$200.00

Counterfeit Eight Reales

\$2500.00

MENAGERE
Paris, France

53100. A LA / MENAGERE / PARIS

1856 French Ten Centimes \$25.00

MENLOUGH CASTLE
Galway, Ireland

The die that produced this countermark seems to have been intended primarily for the striking of tokens, which are much more common than their countermarked pieces. The Menlough Castle was erected around the year 1300 and these tokens were used by the Blakes to pay workers on the family estate (Scott, 1975: 106).

53110. MENLOUGH CASTLE 6D

British Token \$35.00

MERIT
Sheffield, England

53115. MERIT SHEFFIELD

Halfpenny \$20.00

METROPOL
Copenhagen, Denmark

This hotel was located at 55 Radhuspladsen (Flensburg, 1976). This mark likely was initially meant to stamp silverware instead of coins for advertising. If so, this coin was used to test the stamp. Such a mark could not legally have been applied to Danish coins for advertising purposes.

53120. METROPOL

1881 Danish 2 Ore \$15.00

J. MILLAR
Ireland

This appears to be an Irish countermark. At the turn of the century there were over a dozen Irish towns that began with the letters "Drum..." None had over 650 inhabitants.

53130. J. MILLAR / DRUM.

Copper Coin \$20.00

G. MITCHELL
Australia

53135. G. MITCHELL / MRCVS

Australian Token \$50.00

H. E. MITCHELL
Brighton, England

H. E. Mitchell manufactured saws and other tools. He is listed in the Brighton directory from 1872 to 1893, and his firm continued to do business until at least 1899 (Scott, 1975: 453).

53140. MITCHELL / SAW MAKER / BRIGHTON



Continental Bronze Coin \$20.00

53150. H. E. MITCHELL / EDGE TOOL / GRINDING MILLS
/ 4. NORTH ROAD / BRIGHTON

Continental Bronze Coin \$20.00

I. MITCHELL
Downe, Scotland

Traditionally these pieces have been given to the Irish town of Hill of Down in the County of Meath, but that attribution has not been confirmed. In 1964 a Scottish hoard of countermarked copper coins came on the market and included pieces of I. Mitchell, whose surname is known in the Scottish town of Downe. Further evidence for this identification was provided by the discovery of one of Mitchell's countermark in the River Teith just below Deanston Mill, which was located at the edge of the Scottish town of Downe (Scott, 1980; Spink, 1984: 21).

53160. I. MITCHELL. H. DOWN

Halfpenny	\$100.00
British Token	\$100.00

J. MITCHELL
Great Britain

53165. (Fox) J. MITCHELL

Cartwheel	\$15.00
-----------	---------

MOILLIET & GEM
Sheffield, England

This firm manufactured cutlery between 1852 and 1896 (Scott, 1975: 94).

53170. MOILLIET & GEM / (Three Crowns) / WARRANTED

Halfpenny	\$20.00
-----------	---------

HOTEL MOLLBERG
Copenhagen, Denmark

Based upon the dates of coins found stamped, the Hotel Mollberg must have issued these pieces in the late 1890's. Like most Danish countermarks, they only are found upon the coins of Norway and Sweden.

53175. HOTEL / MOLLBERG



Norwegian 5 Ore	\$15.00
Swedish 5 Ore	\$15.00
Swedish Kroner	\$35.00

53180. HOTEL / MOLLBERG / KOBHVN

Swedish 5 Ore	\$15.00
---------------	---------

VILLE MONTAGNE
Bray, France

53185. VILLE MONTAGNE BRAY (around) / 13

Copper Coin	\$20.00
-------------	---------

53190. VILLE MONTAGNE BRAY (around) / 16

Copper Coin	\$20.00
-------------	---------

MOODY
Reading, England

53195. MOODY / READING

British Token	\$20.00
---------------	---------

G. MOODY
Brighton, England

Moody was listed at this address from 1883 to 1898 (Scott, 1970: 453). In one directory he was classified as a beer retailer. It seems likely that he ran a hotel and restaurant.

53200. G. MOODY / GOOD BEDS / 33 UPPER SAINT / JAMES ST / BRIGHTON

Continental Bronze Coin	\$40.00
-------------------------	---------

THOMAS MOORE
Beverley, England

53205. THO MOORE / RAT / 1800
 Rev: KILLER / BEVERLEY



Cartwheel

\$75.00

JOHN MORRIS
Paisley, Scotland

53220. JOHN MORRIS / 5/3 / . PAISLEY .



Eight Reales
 Halfpenny
 Penny

\$2000.00
 \$150.00
 \$150.00

MORRALL'S NEEDLES
London, England

Abel Morrall began in business around 1850, and his firm is still producing sewing needles today (Scott, 1975: 79).

53210. TRY A. MORRALL'S NEEDLES

Halfpenny

\$20.00

WILLIAM MORTON
Sheffield, England

Scott (1975: 94) suggests that this piece was struck from the stamp that William Morton used to mark the cutlery he made for the Boscombe Hotel in Bournemouth.

53225. (Scales) / WILLIAM MORTON / SHEFFIELD
 BOSCOMBE SPA (around) HOTEL

1875 Penny

\$20.00

MORRIS
Oxford, England

53215. MORRIS / OXFORD



Cartwheel

\$25.00

WILLIAM MOSLEY
London, England

This merchant was a cutler in the 1830's. He was succeeded by Thomas Mosley in the 1860's (Scott, 1984).

53230. MOSLEY

Cartwheel

\$20.00

53235. MOSLEY / LONDON

Cartwheel

\$25.00

JAMES MUIR
Paisley, Scotland

James Muir and Company was listed between 1813 and 1828 in the Paisley directories (Spink, 1984: 27). Most of their countermarks are found canceled, indicating they had been redeemed, and were no longer guaranteed at the value of five shillings.

53240. J. MUIR MANUFR .PAISLEY. (around) 5/.
Rev: ICH DIEN (Three Feathers)



Eight Reales \$600.00
Spanish Twenty Reales \$1000.00

JAMES AND ANDREW MUIR
Greenock, Scotland

The Muir business was established in the year 1808. The firm produced straw hats and linen. The straw for the hats first was sent to the Scottish highlands or Orkney Islands, where it was plaited by women and children and then shipped back to Paisley (Spink, 1984: 24).

53250. J & A. MUIR / 4/6 / * GREENOCK. *



Eight Reales \$400.00

MUIRKIRK IRON WORKS
Muirkirk, Scotland

This is one of the most interesting series of Scottish countermarks because Manville reports that all known pieces are stamped by other merchants. The only countermarks I have seen are overstruck by the five shillings stamp of Lanark Mills (52665).

53260. MUIRKIRK IRON WORKS + (around) 5/6
Rev: (Blast Furnace) 1809



Eight Reales \$1250.00

MURRAY
Cavan, Ireland

53270. MURRAY CAVAN

Penny \$20.00

N
Australia

Some authorities attribute these countermarks to Tasmania. They are found on a number of tokens from the Australian states of Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales.

53275. N (in Serrated Circle)

Australian Token \$15.00

N.H. & SONS
Great Britain

53280. N.H. & SONS

1799 Halfpenny \$10.00

N S T

This countermark has been noted on three 1887 Victorian five pound gold pieces. It has the look of a goldsmith's hallmark, but I have not been able to trace its issuer.

53285. N S T

1887 Gold Five Pounds \$500.00

NASH
Great Britain

53290. NASH / CUTLER / SARVX

Cartwheel \$15.00

NAVARRO
Mexico

53295. NAVARRO

Mexican Copper Coin \$10.00

NER & COMPANY
Sydney, Australia

53300. NER & CO / SYDNEY

1883 Halfpenny \$50.00

NEBOULD & COMPANY
Sheffield, England

This firm was established by Samuel Nebould in 1787 and manufactured tools. It was still in business in 1884 (Scott, 1985: 95).

53305. NEBOULD & CO / NEBOULD

Halfpenny \$20.00

NEVILL'S PATENT LENTILS
London, England

Lentils are a type of pea. They were sold by this company for use in soup from 1845 to 1857 (Scott, 1975: 79).

53310. TRY NEVILLS PATENT LENTILS FOR SOUP

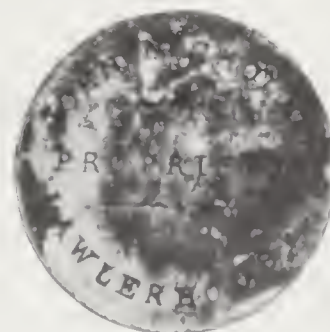
Cartwheel \$30.00

53320. . TRY NEVILLS . PATENT LENTILS FOR SOUP

Cartwheel \$30.00

JOHN NICHOLAS
Great Britain?

53330. JOHN NICHOLAS. / - * - / PROPRIETOR / - . -
/ LAWLERHOUSE.



1853 Norwegian 24 Skillings \$50.00

LAS NUBES
Guatemala

53345. LAS NUBES
Guatemalan Copper Coin \$10.00

R. NURSE
Australia

53350. R. NURSE
English Halfcrown \$40.00
English Half Penny \$25.00
English Penny \$25.00
Australian Token \$25.00

NYMAN
London, England

53355. NYMAN / LONDON
Continental Bronze Coin \$20.00

OFFICE OF WORKS
Great Britain

Scott (1975: 117-118) suggests that these pieces may have been issued by the Office of Works, which maintained the royal houses, palaces, parks, and roads.

53360. O.W / WARRANTED / DEC. 1790 / 28
Halfcrown \$75.00
Halfpenny \$40.00
53365. O.W / WARRANTED / 1790 / 32. G.
Halfpenny \$40.00
53370. O.W / WARRANTED / 1792
Halfcrown \$75.00

OATES & COMPANY
Great Britain

Davis cataloged these pieces in 1904, but they have not been seen in in the last eighty years. An electrotpe example of 53375 shows that a grid has obliterated part of the original countermark.

53375. (Rectangular Cancellation) / OATES & CO. / 2 SHILLS. 6



French Half Ecu Exists?
53380. OATES & CO. 5 SHILLS
Eight Reales Exists?

OLD TIPPECANOE
London, England

This was the brand name of a patent medicine made by H.H. Warner & Co. The firm was located at 86 Clerkenwell Road (Scott, 1984).

53385. OLD TIPPECANOE
Halfpenny \$20.00

S. OLESEN
Denmark

53390. S. OLESEN
Swedish 5 Ore \$15.00

OLYMPIC BRACE
Great Britain

53395. THE OLYMPIC BRACE
1861 Penny \$15.00

OSBORN
Great Britain

53400. OSBORN
1688 Halfcrown \$75.00
Cartwheel \$20.00

OSBORNE
Dublin, Ireland

53405. OSBORNE / DUBLIN

Cartwheel \$25.00

OSBORNE
Great Britain

53410. OSBORNE / PATENT

Continental Bronze Coin \$10.00

OWEN & SON
Australia

It seems likely that these countermarks were issued by a pharmacist (Henderson, 1981: 16).

53415. OWEN & SON

Australian Token \$40.00

OWEN & COMPANY
Great Britain

53420. V (Crown) R / OWEN & CO

Cartwheel \$15.00

JOHN OVEREND
Portadown, Ireland

According to Davis, writing in the "Numismatic Circular" in 1906 (col. 9138), John Overend died in Portadown in 1758. These pieces were stamped with the dies he used to make silver tokens. Since they have been found struck on halfpennies dated years after his death, they must be restrikes. A similar issue is known of Alex McClure from Down, Northern Ireland, whose dies also must have been discovered.

53425. IOHN . OVEREND . PORTADOWN * P * III 1736
Rev: I PROMISE TO . PAY . THE BEARER .
THREE . PENCE .

Halfpenny \$50.00

P
Venezuela

Quite a number of merchants and haciendas used obsolete Caracas one-fourth reales as planchets for countermarking after the coins had been demonetized (Stohr, 1965: 88). In general, the specific issuer of each series of pieces is unknown.

53430. 1/2 P



Caracas 1/4 Real \$25.00

53435. 1 P

Caracas 1/4 Real \$25.00

53440. 5 P

Caracas 1/4 Real \$25.00

PENANG ESTATES COMPANY
Penang, Malaysia

This firm owned the Golden Grove, Caledonia, and Bynam Sugar Estates (Pridmore, 1965: 14).

53445. 2 / P.C. LTD



1895 Straits Settlements Cent \$50.00

P P
Venezuela

This mark is found on many of the one-fourth reales of Caracas. While its origins are unknown, it likely was a private issue that indicates a value of one centavo. Duffield (1919, no. 1245) quotes the following letter from Thomas D. Voetter, who was stationed at the U. S. Consulate at Antofagasta, Chile.

When I was in Venezuela recently I ran across a lot of 40 or more old Caracas quartillas countermarked "ICPP," like the enclosed. Finding such a large lot made me think they were countermarked seriously rather than as an idle pasttime by someone. Perhaps they were to pass current at one centavo on some hacienda or in a merchantile establishment, and were possibly marked at the time decimal currency was coming into use.

53450. 1 C / P P



Caracas 1/4 Real \$25.00

ANN PACEY
Alford, England

53455. A. PACEY / ALFORD
Cartwheel \$25.00

PAGET
London, England

This countermark was issued by one member of the Paget family of cutlers, probably in the 1830's or 1840's (Scott, 1984).

53460. PAGET / LONDON
Halfpenny \$20.00

BENJAMIN PARKER
Bury St. Edmunds, England

Benjamin Parker was a gunsmith in business from 1793 to 1855 (Scott, 1975: 88). He was located on Churchgate Street through the 1830's and afterwards on Chalk Lane.

53465. B. PARKER / BURY
Halfpenny \$40.00

PATENT WIRE QUILTED SOLES
Great Britain

53470. PATENT / WIRE QUILTED / SOLES
Continental Bronze Coin \$15.00

PATTISON
Sydney, Australia

In 1848 Pattison lived on King Street in the city of Sydney (Andrews, 1921: 145).

53475. PATTISON / GUNSMITH / SYDNEY
England Halfpenny \$100.00

WILLIAM PAYNE
Aylesbury, England

53480. PAYNE / CUTLER / AYLESBURY
Cartwheel \$25.00

W. PAYS HOTEL
Great Britain

53485. W. PAYS / HOTEL
Cartwheel \$20.00

PEACE BROTHERS
Sheffield, England

Founded by Joseph Peace in 1787, the firm manufactured files and was still in business in 1876 (Scott, 1975: 95).

53490. PEACE BROS / SHEFFIELD
Halfpenny \$15.00

S. PEACE & COMPANY
Great Britain

53495. S. PEACE & CO / CAST STEEL
Halfpenny \$15.00



PEARS' SOAP

A LUXURY
FOR
SHAVING.

PEARS'
SHAVING
SOAP.

12 MONTHS OF COMFORT FOR 12 PENCE

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SHAVING STICK.

100 years established as the cleanest and best preparation for SHAVING. it makes a profuse, Creamy, and Fragrant Lather, which leaves the Skin smooth, clean, cool and comfortable.

SOAP & CASE 1/-

R. PEACOCK & SONS
Paisley, Scotland

53500. R. PEACOCK & SONS / 5/ . / PAISLEY



Eight Reales



\$600.00

PEARS' SOAP
London, England

This firm dates back to 1789 when Andrew Pear first began to sell soap. The company advertised extensively under the leadership of J. Barratt, and during the 1880's imported a quarter million continental bronze coins, mostly French five and ten centimes, which were countermarked with the name of the company's product. During the early twentieth century the company became part of Lever Brothers.

The advertising campaign was so extensive that the company became recognized as a public pest, and in 1885 a question was raised in Commons about their stamped pieces (Scott, 1970). These are probably the most commonly seen British advertising countermarks. In their subsequent travels, many of the stamped coins arrived in Australia or America, and often have been mistaken as issues of those two countries. During the early twentieth century the firm became part of Lever Brothers.

53510. PEARS' / SOAP



Continental Bronze Coins



\$10.00

PEGLER
Southampton, England

Daniel Pegler founded his watchmaking business in 1794. By the year 1843 the firm was run by George Pegler. In 1886 Pegler published the popular booklet '205 Memorials of Southampton.' In it he stated that sea captains were supplied on the most liberal terms and his watches of a superior class were "suitable for the East and West Indies, South American, and the Australian Colonies."

ALFRED PEGLER,
Goldsmith, Silversmith, and Jeweller,
WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURER,
ENGRAVER, HAIR-WORKER, &c.,
151, HIGH-ST., SOUTHAMPTON.

(Exactly Opposite the Star Hotel.)

ESTABLISHED 1795.

THE system adopted by ALFRED PEGLER, is to supply every article of the best quality, at the lowest possible remunerating price, FOR READY MONEY, thus offering the greatest advantage to those who pay promptly, and not, as is usual in establishments where credit is given, to charge an exorbitant price to all, to cover the losses and disadvantages arising from the Credit System. ALFRED PEGLER has one uniform price, from which he never deviates, and, as that price is the lowest the articles can possibly be rendered at, he neither allows discount or gives credit. A connexion embracing the greatest portion of the South of England, is the best proof that can be offered of the success of the system adopted in accordance with the spirit of the times, of SMALL PROFITS, NO CREDIT, and consequently, NO CHANCE OF LOSS.



53515. PEGLER / WORKING / JEWELER / SILVERSMITH /
GUN-MAKER / SOUTHAMPTON / PEGLER / CUTLERY
/ SOUTHAMPTON



Cartwheel

\$75.00

PENNY TIMES **London, England**

53520. READ THE PENNY SUNDAY TIMES

1861 British Penny

\$40.00

PEPPERELL **Caltowie, Australia**

53525. PEPPERELL / CALTOWIE

British Farthing

\$75.00

PERCY MAIN COLLIERY **Northumberland, England**

This coal mine was owned by the Duke of Northumberland and was located about a mile from North Shields. Opened in 1796, it had to be abandoned in 1851 because of problems with water seepage (Whetmore, 1957: 624).

53530. PERCY MAIN COLLIERY . (around) 5/-



Eight Reales

\$1250.00

H. PERRY **Great Britain**

53535. H. PERRY

Halfpenny

\$7.50

British Token

\$7.50

MONCRIEFF PERTH **Isle of Man**

Only two examples of this countermark have been noted. Both are found upon Isle of Man pennies dated 1798 and 1813. One piece was attributed to the Scottish city of Perth and the other to the Australian town of the same name. The crucial evidence seems to be that both were stamped on Isle of Man pennies, not a common vehicle for countermarking activity by any assessment. Since there is no town of Perth on the Isle of Man, I am inclined to conclude that "Perth" is the last name of a merchant, rather than the name of a town.

53140. MONCRIEFF / PERTH

Isle of Man Penny

\$75.00

L. CHRISTIAN PETERSEN **Odense, Denmark**

Christian Petersen was a coin collector, who struck these pieces in the late 1920's.

53545. L. CHR. PETERSON ODENSE

Danish 5 Ores

\$15.00

PEUGEOT & JACKSON **Great Britain?**

53550. PEUGEOT & JACKSON REVETEA FONDU

French Coin?

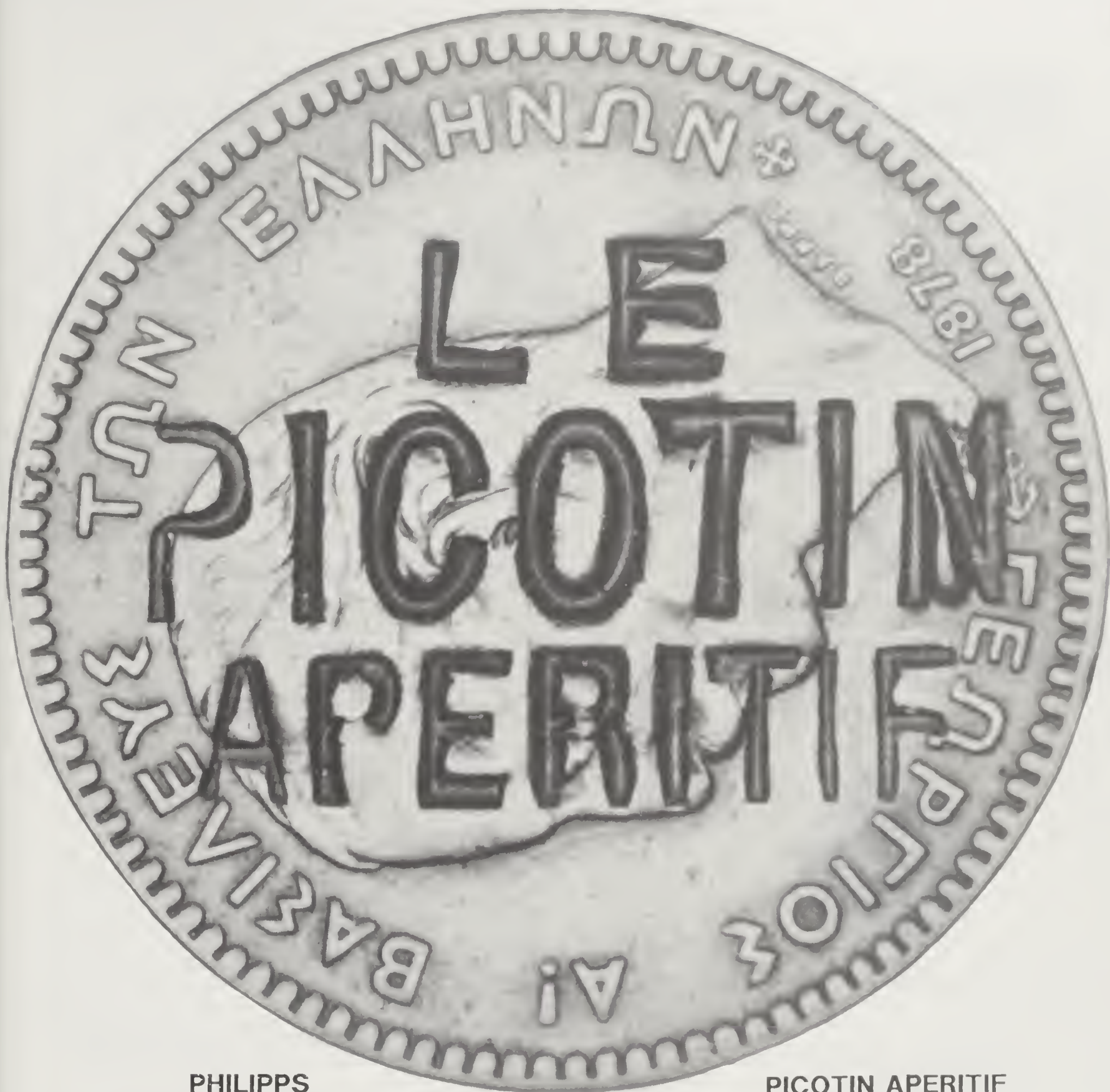
\$15.00

PHILADELPHIA **Philadelphia, Scotland**

53560. MAKERS TO / HER MAJESTY / (Arms of Great Britain) / PHILADELPHIA / DM

Penny

\$35.00



PHILIPPS
Plaistow, England

PICOTIN APERITIF
France

3570. PHILIPPS . CHEMIST / . PLAISTOW ESSEX .

Penny

\$20.00

One variety of this countermark has the "P" in "Picotin" incomplete, so it appears as a question mark. The "Epicerie Moderne" stamp from Poitiers has the same characteristic, and must have been produced by the same die sinker.

53575. LE / PICOTIN / APERITIF



Continental Bronze Coins
English Bronze Coins

\$10.00
\$10.00

PIDCOCK'S MENAGERIE

London, England

Pidcock ran a large private zoo in London from 1791 to 1810. By 1829 it had become part of the Surrey Zoological Gardens. He issued many tokens that pictured strange animals from the Orient and New World (Scott, 1975: 80). Pidcock's countermark, in a similar fashion, shows a beaver and a lion.

53580. (Lion and Dog) / EXETER CHANGE LONDON /
PIDCOCK / (Beaver) / THE BEAVER 1801

Halfpenny \$100.00

PIEDAD

Mexico

These pieces probably were issued for use in the stores of a large hacienda. The marks are unusual for they contain the date of issue.

53585. PIEDAD / 1871



Mexican Copper Coin \$10.00

PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARDS

Portsmouth, England

These seem to be store checks for the government dockyards at Portsmouth. Similar pieces were issued at the Chatham, Sheerness and Deptford Dockyards and Woolwich Arsenal. The first letter or letters of each countermark indicates the location of issue (Scott, 1975: 67).

53590. PO / NOV / 1827

Halfpenny \$15.00

53595. PO / MAY / 1860

Penny \$15.00

PORTLYO

Mexico

53600. PORTLYO

Mexican Copper Coin \$5.00

POTTER

London, England

53605. POTTER / LONDON

Halfpenny \$15.00

POTTS & COMPANY

Great Britain

53610. POTTS & CO.

1861 Halfpenny \$10.00

W & A POWELL
London, England

53615. W & A POWELL / LONDON

1907 Penny \$15.00

D. POWER
Australia

53620. D. POWER / (Basket of Flowers) / J. MCINTOSH

Australian Token \$75.00

GEORGE PRIDIE
Windsor, England

In 1838 Pridie was a silver engraver and beer dealer on William Street (Scott, 1975: 64).

53630. PRIDIE / WINDSOR / CURLET / ENGRAVER

Halfpenny \$25.00

WILLIAM PRIEST
London, England

This merchant was a cutler on Albany Street in the year 1830 (Scott, 1984).

53635. PRIEST / 93 ALBANY ST. / REGTS. PARK

Cartwheel \$25.00

Q
Penang, Malaysia

These are probably estate tokens. The letter is only known stamped on Penang double pice of 1825 and 1828.

53640. Q

Penang Double Pice \$15.00

QUEEN STREET WHARF
Auckland, New Zealand

53643. QUEEN STREET WHARF / AUCKLAND / TOLL / 6 / PENCE

Planned Off Australian Token \$200.00

R. S. & COMPANY
Great Britain

53645. R. S. / & Co.

Halfpenny \$12.50

RAADVAD
Denmark

This firm manufactured knives. The coin listed below likely has been stamped with a mark intended for the company's product since it was illegal to mark Danish coins with advertising.

53650. (Crown) / RAADVAD



1902 Danish 5 Ore \$15.00

RACING OPINION
London, England

This newspaper was published between 1881 and 1922 (Scott, 1970: 452). One variety of the stamp has the first "O" of "Opinion" as a reversed "C", likely from a broken die.

53655. RACING / OPINION / 1D



Continental Bronze Coin \$15.00

RACKHAN Great Britain

53660. RACKHAM'S / IMPROVED / PATENT / (Crown)

Halfpenny \$15.00

A. RANSOME & COMPANY London, England

This firm sold saws, ran an iron foundry, and served as wood machinists. Their principal works was located on King's Road, Chelsea (Scott, 1984).

53665. A. RANSOME & CO / . CHELSEA .

Cartwheel \$25.00
Halfpenny \$20.00

RAVANAGE FOUNDRY Great Britain

53670. RAVANAGE / FOUNDRY

Halfpenny \$15.00

RAVANNA Mexico

53675. RAVANNA

Mexican Copper Coin \$5.00

R. READ Gilsborough, England?

53680. R. READ / GILSBRO

1799 Halfpenny \$10.00

HENRY REID Calton, Scotland

All known countermarked pieces have been obliterated by hammering or chiselling, which indicates their redemption by the Henry Reid.

53690. HENRY REID * CALTON * (around) 5/.



Eight Reales \$1000.00

RENFREW VICTUALLING SOCIETY Renfrew, Scotland

This organization was a "friendly society" or "box club" located on High Street. It ceased operations in 1828 (Scott, 1975: 102). This stamping appears to be a pattern for a countermark which is unknown on eight reales. It would have set their value at four shillings, six pence.

53700. RENFREW. VT. SOCIETY (around) 4/6

Halfpenny \$500.00

ALEXANDER RICKMAN Peterborough, England

This merchant was an ironmonger, who was in business at Cowgate in Peterborough from 1872 to 1901.

53705. RICKMAN / PETERBORO'

1862 Halfpenny \$20.00

JOHNATHAN ROBINSON London, England

Robinson apparently was only located at this address in 1824 (Scott, 1975: 80).

53710. ROBINSON / AVERY ROW / LOWER / GROSVENOR ST. / CUTLER / LONDON

Cartwheel \$30.00

ROBINSON Oxford, England

The pieces of Robinson of Oxford are some of the most common that are found on early British copper coins and he must have issued a very large number of such tokens. Scott (1975: 86) reports a James Robinson listed as a cutler in 1830 at 46 Corn Market, while a John Robinson was at the same address in 1844.

The piece below appears to have been used to test his stamps. Interestingly, the town is listed on it as "Oxon." We have not assigned it a separate catalog number.



53715. (Crown) / ROBINSON

Cartwheel
Halfpenny

\$20.00
\$15.00

53720. ROBINSON / CUTLER / OXFORD



Cartwheel
Halfpenny

\$20.00
\$15.00

53725. (Crown) / ROBINSON / CUTLER / OXFORD

Cartwheel
Halfpenny

\$20.00
\$15.00

53730. ROBINSON CUTLER / RAZOR / MAKER / OXFORD



Cartwheels
Halfpenny

\$20.00
\$15.00

53735. (Crown) / ROBINSON / OXFORD / CUTLER

Cartwheel
Halfpenny

\$20.00
\$15.00

53740. ROBINSON / RAZOR / MAKER / OXFORD



Cartwheel
Halfpenny

\$20.00
\$15.00

ROBINSON Farnham, England

53750. ROBINSON / FARNHAM

Halfpenny

\$20.00

ROBINSON Liverpool, England

53755. ROBINSON / LIVERPOOL

Halfpenny

\$15.00

T. ROBINSON Melbourne, Australia

Robinson and Company manufactured ale and was located on Collins Street in Melbourne in 1859 (Andrews, 1921: 146).

53760. T. ROBINSON / BREWER / MELBOURNE

Australian Token

\$75.00

ROGERS FAMILY LOTION

Great Britain

53765. USE ROGERS FAMILY LOTION / & LUMBAGO / FOR CHILBLAINS



Cartwheel
Halfpenny

\$50.00
\$40.00

JOHN RODGER, JR.

Greenock, Scotland

53770. JOHN RODGER JUNR. / 4/6 / * GREENOCK *



Eight Reales

\$1250.00

ROSS & COMPANY

Great Britain

53775. ROSS & CO

Cartwheel

\$15.00

ROTHSAY COTTON MILLS

Rothsay, England

The Rothsay Cotton Mill was built by James Kenyon on the Isle of Bute in 1779. He sold it in 1785 and it was put up for sale once again in 1790. The following notice appeared in the November 20th edition of the 'Glasgow Mercury.'

SALE of a COTTON MILL.

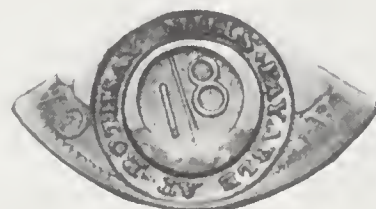
To be SOLD, by public Roup, on Thursday the 20th day of January next, at 12 o'clock mid-day, in the house of Thomas Durie, Black Bull Inn, Glasgow.

THE COTTON MILL at ROTHSAY in the Island of Bute, with the whole Carding, Roving, and Spinning Machinery therein, complete for 1250 spindles, the greatest part of which are perfectly new -- constructed on the most approved principles -- and produces twist, acknowledged to be of an excellent quality. -- Also 19 Spinning Jennis, of 48 spindles each, chiefly calculated for fine wests.

There are suitable apartments, and also complete sets of tools, for the various tradesmen employed about the business.

The situation of this work is highly favourable, in many respects -- having, at all times, a large supply of water, with a powerful fall -- more than sufficient to turn 4000 spindles -- which number the mill is calculated to contain; and at a moderate expence water may be obtained to drive a much larger quantity.

The near vicinity of the large and populous town of Rothsay is also of great advantage to the work -- not only for procuring a number of hands -- but likewise in affording a ready conveyance by water-carriage -- at a small expense (quoted in Spink, 1984: 8).



The First Rothsay Mill

By the year 1813 the mill was owned by William Kelly. He was responsible for the pieces issued with the "1820" date (Spink, 1984: 6).



Most of the countermarked eight reales of the 4/6 denomination also have a small punch mark at the base of the Spanish shield on the reverse of the coins (53815). The purpose of these punch marks may have been similar to the section of rope that is found on the pieces of Robert Crichton of Port Glasgow (51140). Both punch mark and rope may have been intended as safeguards against counterfeiting.

One variety of the Rothsay 4/6 stamp (53810) is distinctly different than the other issues and does not have the punch mark on the reverse. This variety may be a contemporary counterfeit (Spink, 1984: 7). The only known example of the 53820 type may no longer exist; it was stolen seventy years ago and likely was melted.

53780. PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y MILLS *



Halfpenny
British Token

\$75.00
\$75.00

53785. PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y COTTON MILLS * (around Cottonsack)



Halfpenny

\$125.00

53790. PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y MILLS * (around) 1/8



1/3 Segment of Eight Reales

\$250.00

53795. PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y MILLS * (around) 2/6 (in oval)



1/2 Segment of Eight Reales

\$375.00

53800. PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y MILLS * (around) 2/6 (in rectangle with additional Six-pointed Star countermark)



1/2 Segment of Eight Reales

\$450.00

53805. 2/4 / PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y MILLS * (around Cottonsack)

1/2 Segment of Eight Reales

\$450.00

53810. ROTHSA Y / 4/6 / 1820. / COTTON WORKS *



Eight Reales

\$375.00

53815. ROTHSAÏ / 4/6 / 1820. / COTTON WORKS *
Rev: (Punch Mark below Shield)



Eight Reales \$375.00

53820. PAYABLE AT ROTHSAÏ MILLS + (around) 5/-

Eight Reales Exists?

53825. PAYABLE AT ROTHSAÏ COTTON MILLS * 5 / SH
(on Cottonsack with additional Six-Pointed
Star countermark)

Eight Reales \$1000.00

S. ROW Australia

53830. S. ROW

Australian Token \$20.00



ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL Exeter, England

This establishment was constructed in 1770. From 1859 until 1861 the proprietor of the Royal Clarence was J. Graham (Scott, 1975: 65).

53855. GRAHAM / ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL / EXETER

1860 Penny \$20.00

E. RUSE London, England

Ruse was engaged in a variety of metal trades from 1885 to 1891 (Scott, 1975: 80).

53860. PEWTERER / E. RUSE

1877 Jersey Penny \$25.00

J. RUSSELL Great Britain

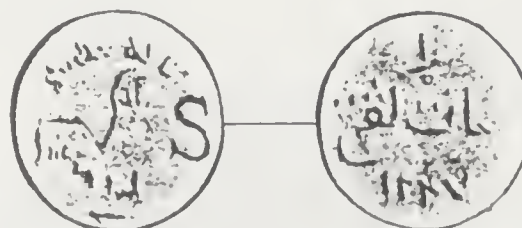
53865. (Goat) / J. RUSSELL

Halfpenny \$20.00

S Malaysia

It is interesting that all the Singapore cock doits with this countermark are the scarcer brass, rather than the usual copper variety. These cock doits were merchant tokens and probably this brass issue was the product of a particular merchant.

53870. S



Singapore Merchant Token \$15.00

SHEERNESS DOCKYARDS**Sheerness, England**

These are store checks of the dockyards at Sheerness. The "broad arrow" indicates the British military store system, while the month and year gives the period when they were issued.

53875. S (Arrow) / MAR / 1831

Halfpenny \$20.00

53880. S (Arrow) / JAN / 1841

Halfpenny \$20.00

53885. S (Arrow) / JUN / 1845

Halfpenny \$20.00

S. A. D. COMPANY**Portugal?**

Scott (1975: 136) suggests the firm which issued these tokens may have been S. A. Daniel Limited, a London tool, die, and press maker. This attribution seems unlikely to me because of the coins which bear the stamp. I have seen it on an 1870 Spanish ten centavos, an 1866 Italian ten centimes, and an 1883 Portuguese twenty reis. British countermarks on European bronze coins usually are seen on French coins. They do not appear on either Portuguese or Spanish coins, which argues for an Iberian attribution.

53900. S.A.D CO LTD



European Bronze Coin \$20.00

S S**Ireland**

Nothing is known about the issuer of these countermarks, but they are quite numerous.

53905. S S

Halfpenny \$5.00
Farthing \$5.0053910. S S
Rev: OKHalfpenny \$5.00
Farthing \$5.00**ST MONOGRAM**

This monogram has been noted on a quite varied assortment of European copper and bronze coins. It may be a fantasy as it has been attributed to St. Thomas in the Caribbean in the past on the basis of the initials.

53915. ST (Monogram)



Bronze or Copper Coin (Various) \$15.00

SACHAL**Guatemala**

Surprisingly, merchants do not appear to have stamped coins with advertising in the German states. This countermark is only found upon copper coins of the German Empire. Both "Sachal" and "Saxoc" appear to be issues of nineteenth century German immigrants to Guatemala. The pieces probably were used as hacienda tokens (Clark, 1974).

53920. SACHAL



German Pfennig \$10.00

ALLEN SADDLER**London, England**

53925. ALLEN SADDLER / ELTHAM

Continental Bronze Coin \$20.00

W.F. SADLER
Great Britain

53930. W. F. SADLER

Cartwheel

\$15.00

T. SALSURY
Australia

Oddly enough, this diecutter's name is found spelled two different ways in his countermarks.

53935. T. SALSURY / ENGRAVER / & STAMPCUTTER

Australian Token

\$75.00

53937. T. SALISBURY / ENGRAVER / & STAMPCUTTER

Australian Token

\$75.00

SALTCOATS MERCHANTS
Saltcoats, Scotland

In the introduction we quote a letter from a Greenock shoopkeeper, who requested that his fellow merchants band together to tariff the price of the eight reales in circulation in their town at some standard value above their bullion rate. Those not locally countermarked were flowing to London to be melted for their silver. These Saltcoats specimens indicate that in this town the merchants banded together to take such action.

53940. SALTCOATS MERCHANTS (around) 5/6 (all in wreath)



Eight Reales

\$3000.00

JACK SANDER
Denmark

Jack Sander was a clown, who worked for the Thyland Circus. The original pieces were stamped in 1910 (Galster, 1972; Flensburg, 1976). However, it appears that none were known to numismatists until 1972. Apparently his die fell into private hands during the early 1970's and all the examples found today appear to be restrikes.

53945. JACK SANDER



Swedish 5 Ore
Norwegian 5 Ore
Norwegian Krone

Restrike
Restrike
Restrike

SANDERSON
Sheffield, England

53950. SANDERSON / SHEAR STEEL

Cartwheel

\$20.00

SANDERSON & KIRK
Sheffield, England

This firm made saws in Sheffield around the year 1816 (Scott, 1975: 95).

53955. SANDERSON & KIRK

British Token

\$15.00

SAPOL
France

53960. SAPOL



Continental Bronze Coin

\$10.00

SARGANT & SON
Great Britain

53965. WL & H / SARGANT / SARGANT & SON / WARRANTED
/ (Elephant)

1825 British Penny

\$30.00

...SCH. SATT...
Glasgow, Scotland

The only known example of this countermark has largely been obliterated by a cancellation grid. Harrington Manville has discovered a number of such obliterated marks of merchants whose countermarks are otherwise unknown. Hopefully his research will offer us some better clues to their origins in the near future.

This merchant's name cannot be read, but the piece obviously is from Glasgow because the portion of the reverse legend that still is evident reads "L... Flourish." This is part of the city's slogan, "Let Glasgow Flourish." The reading is confirmed by noting that the center of the mark is a tree, part of the arms of Glasgow. The illustrated coin also is stamped with the crowned "G.P." countermark of the Azores, which was issued in 1887.

53970. ...SCH. SATT...

Rev: L(ET GLASGOW) FLOURISH (around Tree)



Eight Reales

\$2500.00

SAUCES
Mexico

53975. SAUCES



Mexican Copper Coin

\$10.00

RICHARD SAVAGE
London, England

Savage was listed in the city directories from 1834 to 1838 as a cheesemonger (Scott, 1975: 81).

53980. R. SAVAGE / CHEESEMONGER / 28 WHITE CHAPEL

Cartwheel

\$40.00

SAVALL & NEVA...
London, England

53990. SAVALL & NEVA... LOND

Brazilian 40 Reis

\$15.00

SAXOC
Guatemala

These marks are found primarily upon copper coins of the German Empire. They are issues of nineteenth century German immigrants to Guatemala and probably were used as hacienda tokens (Clark, 1974).

53995. SAXOC



French Ten Centimes

German Pfenning

German Two Pfenning

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

A. C. SCARFE
Orroroo, Australia

54000. A. C. SCARFEL GROCER / ORROROO

English Penny

\$150.00

I. & W. SCOTT
Greenock , Scotland

54005. PAYABLE BY I & W SCOTT . GREENOCK .
(around) 4/9



Eight Reales \$2000.00

WILLIAM SHAW
Brighton , England

William Shaw was a confectioner between 1843 and 1864 at this address (Scott, 1975: 89).

54030. W. SHAW / 39 OLD STINE



Cartwheel \$25.00

RICHARD SCURR
Thirsk , England

Richard Scurr was a watch and clock maker in Thirsk, who went bankrupt in 1817 (Davis, 1904: 172). He original countermarks appear on shilling tokens of the Thirsk Association. Sometime around 1905 a smaller copy was made of Scurr's punch. This copy was used to stamp a variety of coins and tokens (Numismatic Circular, 1975: 431).

54010. SCURR / THIRSK



Thirsk Society Tokens (Original) \$65.00
Shillings (Restrikes) \$20.00
Sixpence (Restrikes) \$20.00
British Tokens (Restrikes) \$15.00

T. SHIELS & COMPANY
Denny , Scotland

The original value of the countermark has been canceled by a grid on the only known specimen.

54040. T. SHIELS & CO. + DENNY + (around uncertain denomination)
Rev: PAYABLE / AT / HERBERTSHIRE / PRINTFIELD



Eight Reales \$2500.00

SELBORNE
Great Britain

54020. THE SELBORNE / 10703 / PATENT
1884 Portuguese Twenty Reis \$10.00

S. W. SILVER & COMPANY
Cornhill , England

54050. S. W. SILVER & CO / CLOTHIERS & C / CORNHILL
1799 Farthing \$30.00

ALEXANDER SIMMONS
Warwick, England

This merchant was a jeweler, watch and clock maker from 1842 to 1874 (Scott, 1975: 90).

54070. SIMMONS / WATCH MAKER / WARWICK

Halfpenny \$25.00

SINGER & COMPANY
Great Britain

54080. SINGER / & CO

1862 Penny \$10.00

SLOTSKROEDN
Denmark

This business appears to have been a brewery. The countermarks were struck in the early 1900's.

54090. SLOTSKROEN

Norwegian 5 Ore \$20.00
 Swedish 5 Ore \$15.00

SMITH BROTHERS
Great Britain

54100. V (Crown) R / SMITH BROTHERS / REFINED STEEL

1862 Penny \$15.00

W. SMEETON
London, England

54105. W. SMEETON / 17 TOTTENHAM ST. 1822

Halfpenny \$20.00

SMITH & HAWKSLEY
Sheffield, England

This firm made razors and knives between 1845 and 1859 (Scott, 1975: 95).

54110. SMITH & HAWKSLEY'S / CELEBRATED RAZOR /
 SHEFFIELD / HOLY / R (Crown) S / L /
 WARRANTED / (Crown) / V

Penny \$30.00

WILLIAM SMITH
Ipswich, England

54115. W. SMITH / IPSWICH / CUTLER

Cartwheel \$30.00

SOUTH SHIELDS
South Shields, England

This countermark is found on a wide variety of silver and copper coins. A close inspection of them indicates that none appear to have circulated after they were struck. Quite likely they are nineteenth century fantasies. Regardless, traditionally they have demanded high prices at auction.



54120. SO. SHIELDS / (Ship on Shield)



Halfpenny	\$150.00
Shilling	\$300.00
Halfcrown	\$400.00
French 1/8 Ecu	\$300.00

SHOLL
London, England

54125. SHOLL / LONDON

Halfpenny Token \$15.00

SMITH
London, England

54130. SMITH / LONDON

Penny \$15.00

SOLIO BICYCLES
Denmark

Unlike most merchant issues, these pieces are stamped from single letter punches. They appear to have been issued during the 1880's.

54140. SOLIO / CYCLE



Norwegian 5 Ore \$15.00
Swedish 5 Ore \$15.00

54145. SOLIO / CYKLE

Norwegian 5 Ore \$15.00
Swedish 5 Ore \$15.00

MRS. SOMERVILL
Downe, Scotland

Although traditionally attributed to the town of Down, Ireland, they seem to have been issued in Downe, Scotland (Spink, 1984: 21). Scott (1980a: 173) comments that the spelling of this name is "an ignorant attempt to anglicise the Scottish Doune in parallel with the adverb down (Scottice Doun)." The pieces may have been issued by Isabella Keir, who died in 1818. She was the wife of William Somervil, who was a vintner and distiller (Scott, 1980; Spink, 1984: 21).

54150. PAYABLE AT MRS. SOMERVILLS / DOWN



Halfpenny \$125.00
British Token \$125.00

JOHN SOMERVILL
Down, Scotland

Like the pieces of Mrs. Somervill, these have traditionally been attributed to Ireland, but seem to be Scottish. Likely the issuer was John Somervill (Scott, 1980; Spink, 1984: 21).

54160. I. SOMERVILL. DOWN.

Halfpenny \$200.00
British Token \$200.00

SOMMELET
Nogent, France

54170. SOMMELET A NOGENT



1856 French 10 Centimes \$30.00

ROBERT SORBY
Sheffield, England

Robert Sorby established this tool making company in 1828. It is still doing business today (Scott, 1975: 96).

54175. ROBERT. SORBY SHEFFIELD

Halfpenny \$20.00

THOMAS SPENCE

London, England

Thomas Spence issued well over one hundred different varieties of struck tokens in the late 1790's, most of which had a political theme. On one of his pieces he called himself a "Bookseller, Dealer in Prints and Coins." He lived at 8 Little Turnstile, Holborn.



All of Spence's countermarks are different. They are punched from a variety of separate stamps, and he is known to have used the following twenty-seven stamps to mark his political opinions on the English copper coins and tokens that circulated during the late eighteenth century:

SPENCE'S PLAN

AND	BLESSING	EVERY
FAT	BAIRNS	FOR EVER
FULL BELLIES	IN	IS
LAND	LANDLORDS	LIBERTY
NO	OR	OURS
PAROCHIAL	PARTNERSHIP	PEACE
PLENTY	READ	&
SMALL FARMS	STARVATION	THE WAR
YOU FOOLS	YOU ROUGES	

His countermarks advocate a political philosophy, which he called "Spence's Plan." As a result of his political activism, he spent time in Newgate Prison from April 1798 to 1801. Thus, his countermarking activity must have taken place in 1797 and early 1798. The pieces are reasonably common, and at one time A. W. Waters had over three hundred such countermarks in his collection (Thompson, 1971: 138).



Since many of Spence's slogans do not contain his name, Spence's countermarked pieces sometimes are discarded as idle mutilations. At first they are hard to recognize as legitimate issues. Since all his marks are composed of various combinations of the stamps listed above and have a particular style of their own, after a while it becomes easy to recognize Spence's pieces once you have seen a few specimens. The following are a random sample of the pieces that I have examined:

FAT BAIKNS

Rev: NO / STARVATION

SPENCE'S PLAN / & / LIBERTY

FULL BELLIES FOR FOOLS / OR STARVATION

SPENCE'S PLAN / OR / WAR / AND / STARVATION
FOREVER

NO WAR / PEACE AND PLENTY

SPENCE'S PLAN / FULL BELLIES / AND EVERY
BLESSING

LAND / AND / LIBERTY

LAND / IN / PARTNERSHIP / OR / FOREVER WAR

SPENCE'S PLAN / SMALL FARMS AND / EVERY
BLESSING

SPENCE'S PLAN / YOU FOOLS



PEACE / LIBERTY

SPENCE'S PLAN YOU ROUGES

FULL BELLIES / FAT BAIKNS / NO LANDLORDS

FAT BAIKNS / FOR EVER / NO STARVATION

54180. Various combinations of Spence's stamps

Halfpenny	\$20.00
British Token	\$20.00
Copper Planchet	\$20.00

SPENCER
Great Britain

54185. SPENCER / CAST STEEL

Halfpenny \$15.00

SPRING
London, England

54190. SPRING / LONDON

Halfpenny \$150.00

EDWARD SPRINGALL
Norfolk, England

54195. EDWARD SPRIN / G / ALL

Halfpenny \$150.00

SQUIRE
Charwood, England

54200. SQUIRE / CHAR / WOOD

Halfpenny \$20.00

JOHN STANTON
London, England

Although John Stanton was a merchant from London, his countermarks appear on the halfpennies of Ireland. In 1826 the old Irish copper coins were demonetized, and many were shipped to England as scrap copper. In England they found a ready use among merchants, who stamped them with their names and initials to make shop tickets and advertising coins.

Stanton was a "tube drawer" and telescope maker at 73 Shoe Lane from 1827. The company that he founded continues to do business today (Scott, 1975: 81).

54210. J. STANTON / METAL / & / TUBE / WAREHOUSE / 73 SHOE LANE

Irish Halfpenny \$40.00

54215. J. STANTON / WIRE / & / TUBE / WAREHOUSE / 73 SHOE LANE

Irish Halfpenny \$40.00

54220. J. STANTON / TUBE / & / METAL / WAREHOUSE / 73 SHOE LANE

Irish Halfpenny \$40.00

54225. J. STANTON / METAL TUBE / WIRE / & / TIN PLATE / WAREHOUSE / 73 SHOE LANE

Irish Halfpenny \$40.00

ANDREW STEVEN & SONS
Port Glasgow, Scotland

Andrew Steven and his sons ran a general store on Church Street in Port Glasgow (Spink, 1984: 29).

54230. A. STEVEN & SONS / 4/6 / + PT GLASGOW



Eight Reales

\$1000.00

J. STEWART
Fintry, Scotland

54235. J. STEWART / 5/. / FINTRY .



Eight Reales

\$2500.00

G. STONARD
London, England

Stonard was a tobacconist listed in the city directories of 1888 and 1889 (Scott, 1970: 452).

54240. CIGARS / G. STONARD / EALING



Continental Bronze Coin \$30.00

SWALLOW
London, England

54245. SWALLOW / LONDON

1807 Farthing \$20.00

SVENDBORG BRYGHUS
Denmark

This company was a Danish brewery. It produced Svendborg Bock, which was a type of beer. These pieces were issued in the early 1900's.

54250. SVENDBORG / BOCK

1875 Swedish 50 Ore \$25.00

54255. SVENDBORG / BRYGHUS

Swedish 5 Ore \$20.00
 Norwegian 5 Ore \$20.00

TATHAM AND COMPANY
Ceylon

Pridmore (1960c) originally attributed these pieces to Ceylon because he observed the stamps on three Ceylonese copper coins. Since then the "T C" mark has been seen many other coins, most notable American large cents, but Ceylon still is accepted by most as the locale of issue (see Brunk, 1987: 172-173). Pridmore (1965: 120) contended that they were issued between 1861 and 1863.

39270. T C



American Large Cent \$35.00
 Canadian Token \$35.00
 Madras 20 Cash \$35.00

TE & COMPANY
Australia

54275. TE & CO

Australian Token \$25.00

V. TAGART
Ireland

54280. V. TAGART

Irish Halfpenny \$10.00

JOHN TALBOT
Eton, England

54285. IOHN / TALBOT / ETON / 1817

Cartwheel \$30.00

FRANCISCO TAPIA
Mexico

54290. FRANCISCO / TAPIA / 1/8

Mexican Copper Coin \$20.00

JOHN TAPPER
Topsham, England

John Tapper was a blacksmith in Topsham from 1838 to 1857 (Scott, 1975: 65).

54295. J. TAPPER / TOPSHAM

Halfpenny \$20.00

TATE & LILL
Louth , England

These partners were gunsmiths from 1800 to 1840 (Scott, 1975: 71). In the collection of the Louth Naturalists and Literary Society are the original stamps used by local merchants to mark their products, including the stamp of Tate and Lill. Sometime between 1904 and 1908 the company's stamp was copied and used to countermark a wide variety of coins (Numismatic Circular, 1975: 431). All pieces seem to be restrikes.

54300. TATE / & LILL LOUTH



Halfpenny	\$15.00
British Token	\$15.00
Silver Coin	\$25.00

JOHN TATE & SON
London , England

54305. IOHN TATE & SON. LONDON . (around Woolsack)



Halfpenny	\$100.00
-----------	----------

I. TAYLOR & SON
Great Britain

54310. I. TAYLOR & SON PATENT

Halfpenny	\$10.00
-----------	---------

THISTLE BANK
Glasgow , Scotland

Founded in 1761, the Thistle Bank was acquired by the Glasgow Union Bank in 1836. The company name was changed to simply the Union Bank and eventually was merged with the Bank of Scotland in 1955. The

issues of the Thistle Bank span a period of twelve years, during which time the price of silver varied by almost twenty-five percent.

This is the only Scottish monetary countermark for which any contemporary documentation exists. Based on bank records, McFarlan (1980) reported these mintages:

(1803) 6000 dollars stamped either "4/6" or "4/9".

(1809) 2000 dollars stamped "4/9" ?

(1810) 2900 dollars stamped "5/."

(1814) 2160 dollars stamped "6/." and 800 dollars revalued from "5/." to "6/."

There are a number of interesting points about the issues of the Thistle Bank. Despite the large quantity of coins that supposedly were stamped for six shillings, that denomination is rare. McFarlan (1980) argues that this is because higher denomination pieces had a greater chance of being redeemed since they had a much higher face value over the silver content of a coin.

A die is known to have been cut for the "4/6" denomination, but none of these pieces is known. This is possible because the "4/6" die was recut to read "4/9" before any coins had been struck.

Many of the "4/9" denomination known today are found on counterfeit eight reales. The die used to stamp these counterfeit eight reales is unlike the stamp found on genuine silver coins, and it seems likely that marks on counterfeit coins are contemporary counterfeit countermarks.

54315. THISTLE BANK (around) 4/6

Eight Reales	Exists?
--------------	---------

54320. THISTLE BANK (around) 4/9



Eight Reales	\$400.00
--------------	----------

54325. THISTLE BANK (around) 4/9
Rev: (Thistle)



Eight Reales

\$400.00

54330. THISTLE BANK (around) 5/:
Rev: (Thistle)



Eight Reales

\$1000.00

54335. THISTLE BANK (around) 6/
Rev: (Thistle)

Eight Reales

\$2500.00

JOHN THOMAS London, England

John Thomas was listed in the London city directories from 1806 to 1836 as a maker of cutlery (Scott, 1985: 82). Almost all the individual examples of this merchant's marks are different, and some varieties probably remain to be discovered

54340. JOHN / THOMAS / CUTLER / 104. BLACKMAN / STREET. BORO
Rev: RAZOR / MAKER

Cartwheel

\$30.00

54345. JOHN / THOMAS / CUTLER / 104. BLACKMAN / STREET. BORO
Rev: MANUFACTURE / FACING / NEWINGTON / CAUSEWAY

Cartwheel

\$30.00

54350. THOMAS / 104. BLACKMAN / STREET. BORO / CUTLER
Rev: RAZOR / MAKER / MANUFACTURE / BORO. ROAD

Cartwheel

\$30.00

54355. THOMAS / 104. BLACKMAN / STREET. BORO / CUTLER



Cartwheel

\$30.00

54360. THOMAS / 104. BLACKMAN / STREET. BORO / CUTLER
Rev: RAZOR / MANUFACTURE

Cartwheel

\$30.00

54365. THOMAS / 104. BLACKMAN / STREET. BORO / CUTLER
Rev: MANUFACTURE / BORO. ROAD



Cartwheel

\$30.00

54370. THOMAS / 104. BLACKMAN / STREET. BORO
Rev: CUTLER / RAZOR / MAKER / MANUFACTURE / BORO. ROAD

Cartwheel

\$30.00

54375. THOMAS / RAZOR / MAKER
Rev: CUTLER / MANUFACTURE / BORO. ROAD

Cartwheel

\$30.00

54380. THOMAS / RAZOR / MAKER / MANUFACTURE / BORO ROAD
Rev: CUTLER

Cartwheel

\$30.00

JOSEPH THOMAS
Bath , England

Joseph Thomas first began his business on Union Passage. Later he moved his "Mill for Edge Tools" to the suburbs of Bath at a site that was eventually destroyed by construction of the Kennet and Avon Canal. One variety of this merchant's countermark does not contain his name.

- 54385. THOMAS / RAZOR MILL / NO 3 / COCK LANE / BATH / CUTLER
Halfpenny \$25.00
- 54390. THOMAS / NO. 3 / COCK LANE / BATH / CUTLER
Halfpenny \$25.00
- 54395. BATH / CUTLER / NO 3 / COCK LANE
Halfpenny \$25.00

THOMAS
Durham , England

- 54405. THOMAS / DURHAM
Cartwheel \$25.00

JOHN THOMAS
Ludlow , England

Thomas was listed in the city directories from 1856 to 1859 (Scott, 1975: 87).

- 54410. WINES & / SPIRITS / BY I. THOMAS / LATE FARRERS / LUDLOW
Halfpenny \$30.00

J. T. THOMAS
Geelong , Australia

J. T. Thomas was a chemist located on Malop Street in 1865. The business actually was owned by a Mr. Owen, who may have been responsible for the "Owen & Son" countermark (53415).

The Thomas marks are only found on tokens of Professor Holloway, the London patent medicine dealer who specialized in pills and ointments. It seems logical to think that Thomas was his agent. He also stamped coins with just his initials "J T" (52450). Thomas died in 1906 1906 (Deacon, 1955).

- 54415. J. T. THOMAS / AGENT / GEELONG
Australian Token \$60.00
- 54420. THOMAS / AGENT / GEELONG



- Australian Token \$60.00
- 54425. THOMAS / AGENT / GEELONG / KERNOT / CHILWELL
Australian Token \$60.00

THOMPSON
Great Britain

- 54430. THOMPSON / CAST STEEL
Farthing \$10.00

WILLIAM THOMPSON
Glasgow , Scotland

- 54435. WM. THOMSON + FLESCHER + (around) BELL STREET / 5/ / GLASGOW



- Eight Reales \$2500.00

TIENNEBRUNE
Gancourt , France

- 54440. TIENNEBRUNE / A / GANCOURT
1863 Italian Ten Centesimi \$25.00

THOMAS TILLOTSON
Sheffield, England

Tillotson was a cutler in Sheffield from 1834 to 1859 (Scott, 1975: 96).

54450. T. TILLOTSON / COLUMBIA PLACE / SHEFFIELD
 Cartwheel \$25.00

TILLEY'S COALS
Brighton, England

W. Tilley and Son were coal merchants and carriers on Lewes Road in 1882. By the time of the 1900 directory, they were selling seed and imported flower bulbs. The company remained listed in the directory until 1923 (Scott, 1975: 453).

54460. TILLEY'S / COALS / BRIGHTON



Continental Bronze Coin \$15.00

TILLY
Bulls Creek, Australia

54470. TILLY / BULLS / CREEK
 Australian Token \$100.00

JOSEPH. M. TODD
Moseley, England

Joseph Todd was victualler of the 'Fighting Cocks' in Moseley between 1854 and 1860. He also was a cutler. Scott (1975: 90) argues that "Forget Me Not" was probably Todd's trademark, rather than giving the countermark the more obvious interpretation of a love token.

54480. J.M. TODD / MOSELEY
 Rev: FORGET ME NOT / (Flower)
 Cartwheel \$35.00

TOPO
Mexico

54485. TOPO
 Mexican Copper Coin \$7.50

TORRES
Mexico

54490. TORRES
 Mexican Copper Coin \$7.50

TOTTENHAM
London, England

54500. 40 PERCY ST. / TOTTENHAM / COURT ROAD / LONDON
 Halfpenny \$20.00

WILLIAM TOWNSEND
Hereford, England

William Townsend was listed as a cutler on Eign Street in the Hereford directories from 1835 to 1859 (Scott, 1975: 67-68).

54505. TOWNSEND / HEREFORD / CUTLER



Cartwheel \$25.00
 54510. TOWNSEND / CUTLER / HEREFORD
 Cartwheel \$25.00

J. TOWNSEND
East Melbourne, Australia

Andrews (1921: 147) attributes this mark to a fruit dealer, whose business was located at 125 Elizabeth Street in East Melbourne.

54520. J. TOWNSEND

Australian Token

\$35.00

TREGELLAS
Great Britain

54530. TREGEL / LAS

Penny

\$7.50

Halfpenny

\$7.50

54535. TREGELLAS

Cartwheel

\$10.00

TULA
Mexico

54545. TULA



Mexican Copper Coin

\$7.50

TULLY
Great Britain

54550. TULLY / MARYPORT STREET

Halfpenny

\$15.00

W. TUPLING
Grimsby, England

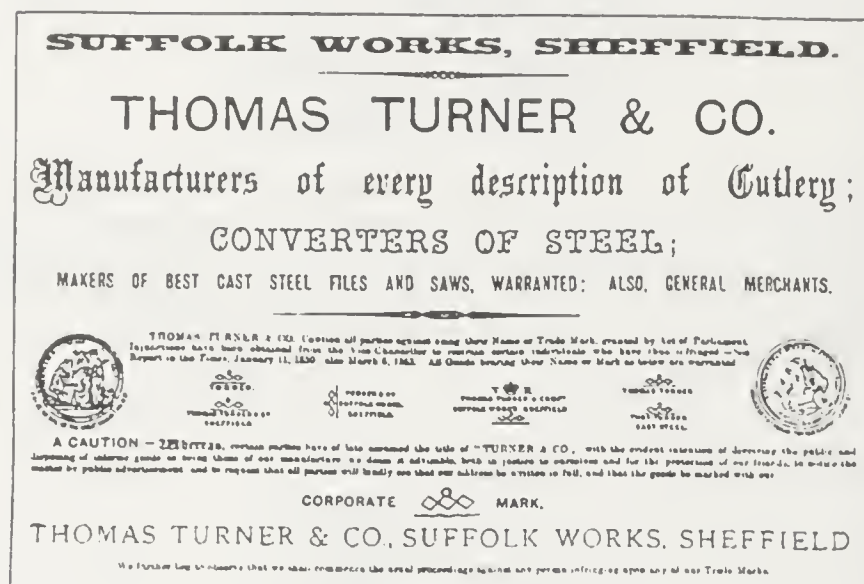
54560. W. TUPLING / 1852 / GRIMSBY

Cartwheel

\$25.00

T. TURNER & COMPANY
Sheffield, England

A number of the trade marks of this cutlery company are shown in their advertisement reproduced below. In part, it states in the fine print, "We further beg to observe that we shall commence the usual proceedings against any person who infringes upon any of our Trade Marks."



54570. T. TURNER / & CO. / SHEFFIELD

1862 Penny

\$20.00

TWIGG BROTHERS & COMPANY
Sheffield, England

54575. TWIGG BROS. & CO. / BROOM HALL WORKS

Halfpenny

\$20.00

TYZACK & COMPANY
Sheffield, England

This company made steel and manufactured a variety of tools from the 1870's to the 1920's (Scott, 1975: 97).

54580. W.A. TYZACK & CO / STELLA WORKS

1861 Halfpenny

\$20.00

RR UNIVERSAL
France

54585. RR UNIVERSAL / BTE S.G.D.G.

Continental Bronze Coin

\$20.00

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY Guatemala

United Fruit is an American corporation that was founded in 1899. It did an extensive exporting business in fruits from various Central American and West Indies nations.

54590. UNITED FRUIT CO

Guatemalan Provincial 25 Centavos	\$20.00
Central American Tokens	\$15.00

USINE Harfleur, France

54595. USINE D'HARFLEUR (around) 13

1855 French Ten Centimes	\$20.00
--------------------------	---------

VOLUM BREWERY Geelong, Australia

In 1857 the well known Geelong Brewery was purchased by James Volum, who renamed it the Volum Brewery. He stamped various Australian tokens with simple initials with the hope that the old brewery was so well known that it would be unnecessary to include a full name to advertise the newly renamed establishment (Henderson, 1981: 19).

54600. V. CO.

Australian Token	\$45.00
------------------	---------

VALAZQUEZ Mexico

54605. VALAZQUEZ / (Head Left) / (Wreath)



Mexican Copper Coin	\$35.00
---------------------	---------

VALDES Mexico

54610. VALDES

Mexican Copper Coin	\$7.50
---------------------	--------

VANILLAROME France

54620. VANILLAROME

1867 Italian Ten Centesimi	\$15.00
----------------------------	---------

VAUXHALL GARDENS London, England

This resort opened in 1661 under the name of Spring Gardens. During the 1700's the price of admission was one shilling, with a season pass being one or two guineas. The gardens became "Royal" in 1822, and the resort finally was closed in 1859 (Davis and Waters, 1922: 82). This piece may have been a season pass.

54630. VAUXHALL / GARDENS

1817 British Half Crown	\$100.00
-------------------------	----------

VICTOR Dourdan, France

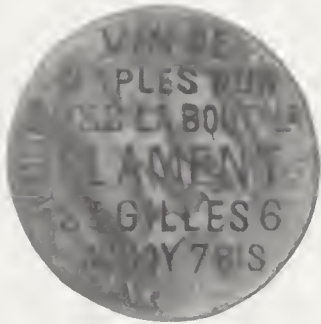
54635. VICTOR / A DOURDAN.



France Five Centimes	\$20.00
----------------------	---------

VIN DE NAPLES
St. Giles, France

54640. VIN DE / NAPLES PUR / D 75 C LA BOUTILE /
FLAMENT / ST GILLES 6 / AUROY 7 BIS



English Penny \$40.00
Continental Bronze Coin \$40.00

WOOLWICH ARSENAL
London, England

These tokens are part of a series of store checks issued by the Woolwich Arsenal and Dockyards during the Napoleonic Wars. The broad arrow on these pieces indicates their military origin, while each also bears a year and usually a month of issue. Similar style tokens with other initials came from different British dockyards.

54645. W / APR / 93
Halfpenny \$20.00

54650. W / JUNE / 98
Halfpenny \$20.00

54655. (Arrow) W / AUG / 99
Halfpenny \$20.00



54660. (Arrow) W / SEPT / 1806



Halfpenny \$20.00
54665. (Arrow) W / JUL / 1809
Halfpenny \$20.00

W. B. COMPANY
Ceylon

54670. D. ADCOCK / W B CO (Elephant) / D. ADCOCK



British Halfpenny \$75.00

W G & COMPANY
Scotland



54680. W G & CO / 4/9



American Silver Dollar \$5000.00
Eight Reales \$1750.00

W. G. H.
Bermuda

The origin of this piece from the island of Bermuda is unclear, but it was stamped from a one-piece prepared punch.

54680. W. G. H. / BERMUDA
1892 British Penny \$50.00



**W. H. G.
Australia**

54685. W.H.G.

Australian Token

\$15.00

**WILL WAGNER
Odessa, England**

54715. WILL WAGNER / ODESSA

Uncertain Coin

\$20.00

**W. H. K.
Australia**

54690. W.H.K.

Australian Token

\$15.00

**WAITTE
Gloucester, England**

54720. WAITTE / GLOUCESTER

Uncertain Coin

\$20.00

**WADDEN'S HAIR DYE
Great Britain**

54695. WADDEN'S / HAIR DYE / 2/6 / GOSWELL RD

Penny

\$20.00

Continental Bronze Coin

\$20.00

**A. WALKER
Australia**

54730. A WALKER

Australian Token

\$20.00

**THOMAS WADIE
London, England**

Thomas Wadie manufactured surgical instruments at 32 Raphael Street, Knightsbridge, from 1857 to 1863 (Scott, 1984).

54700. WADIE / LONDON

Halfpenny

\$20.00

**A. WALKER
Australia**

54705. A. WALKER

Australian Token

\$20.00

**JOHN WARBURTON
Manchester, England**

Warburton was a surgeon and druggist at this address in from 1820 to 1825 (Scott, 1975: 70).

54740. WARBURTON / SURGEON / 85 / PORTLAND / STREET / MANCHESTER

Cartwheel

\$75.00

**J. WALSH
Gunnigar, Australia**

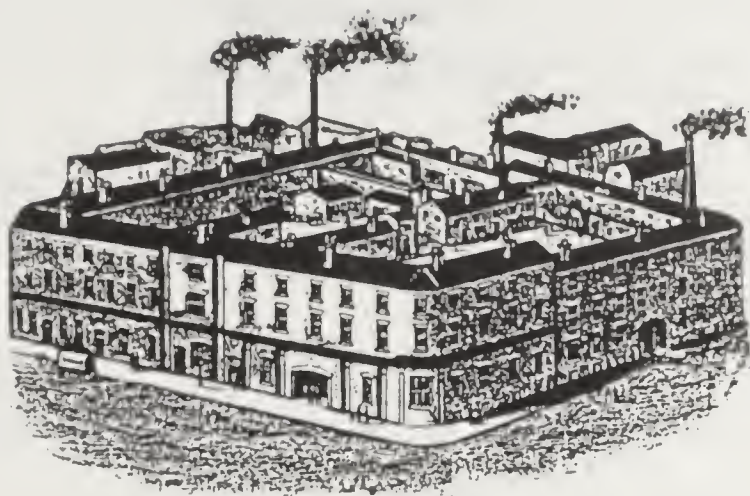
54710. J. WALSH GUNNIGAR

Halfpenny?

\$100.00

**WARD & PAYNE
Sheffield, England**

In 1803 Edward Ward formed a partnership with Payne and located their firm on an island not far from the center of Sheffield. They manufactured a wide variety of tools. Since this appears on a late British coin, and it was illegal to mark these for advertising, this piece probably is a test stamping of a mark intended for tools.



W. WATSON
Australia

54785. W. WATSON

Australian Token

\$20.00

J. WATT & COMPANY
Greenock, Scotland

The illustrated piece also has a weakly struck crowned "G.P." countermark of the Azores, which was issued in 1887.

54750. WARD & PAYNE / W (Crossed Hammers over Anvil) P / SHEFFIELD

1862 Penny

\$20.00

WARE & MORSE
Worcester, England

54755. WARE & MORSE / WORCESTER

British Token

\$20.00

WARNER'S MALLEABLE ZINC
Great Britain

54760. WARNER'S / LONDON / BEST MALLEABLE ZINC

1861 Penny

\$15.00

ROBERT WATLING
Leominster, England

Watling was in business selling spirits from 1794 to 1811 (Scott, 1975: 68).

54770. WINES / & SPIRITS / WHOLEFALE / & RETAIL / BY / WATLING / LEOMINSTER

Halfpenny

\$35.00

O. S. WATSON
Great Britain

54775. O S WATSON (around Man Holding Gun)

Halfpenny

\$15.00



Eight Reales

\$2500.00

J. WHITE
GREAT BRITAIN

54800. J. WHITE / IRONMONGER



1853 British Halfpenny

\$20.00

WHITMAN & COMPANY
Great Britain

54820. G. WHITMAN & CO CAST STEEL

Uncertain Coin

\$15.00

JOHN WILK
Applebeck , England

54840. JOHN WILK / APPLEBECK / 1884
Penny \$15.00

WILKISON
Edinburgh , Scotland

Anthony Wilkison began business as a gunsmith in 1790. By 1830 the operation was in the hands of James Wilkison (Scott, 1975: 101).

54860. WILKISON. / (Thistle) / EDINBURGH
Halfpenny \$35.00

WILKINSON MALT BREW
Great Britain

54865. A. WILKINSONS, / PURE MALT / BREW



Continental Bronze Coin \$25.00

F. WILLIAMS

The only two examples of this mark are found on Haitian two centavos dated 1841.

54870. F. WILLIAMS



Haitian Two Centimes \$15.00

T. WILLIAMS
London , England

A cutler, Williams first appeared in the city directory of 1834. The firm remained in business until the 1930's (Scott, 1975: 84).

54875. T. WILLIAMS / 14 SMITHFIELD
Cartwheel \$25.00

WILLMINNES
Dundee , Scotland

54880. WILLMINNES / DUNDEE
1861 British Penny \$10.00

WILSON
Sydney , Australia

54885. WILSON / ENGRAVER / 390 PITT S



Australian Token \$50.00

54890. WILSON / ENGRAVER / 390 PITT S / SYDNEY
Australian Token \$50.00
Austrian 1816 Kreuzer \$75.00
Russian 1816 5 Kopeks \$75.00

JOHNATHAN WILTSHIER
Smithfield , England

Johnathan Wiltshier was a cutler on Long Lane between 1832 and 1847 (Scott, 1980: 138).

54900. WILTSHIER / 8 LONG LANE
Halfpenny \$20.00

WINE LODGE
Ware, England

54910. THE / WINE LODGE / WARE

Continental Bronze Coin \$25.00

X BOND X
London, England

54970. X BOND X / LONDON

Halfpenny \$15.00

RICHARDS WOOD & COMPANY
London, England

This firm of ironmongers and tool makers was in business from 1828 to 1843 (Scott, 1975: 80).

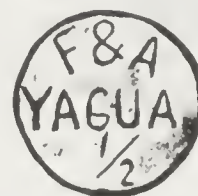
54930. RICHARDS / WOOD & CO. / LONDON

Cartwheel \$25.00

F & A YAGUA
Venezuela

In their work on 'The Money of Puerto Rico' (Racine, 1962: 61) Maurice Gould and Lincoln Higgin list this as a token from that island, citing the counterstamp on a nickel blank. Stohr (1975: 89) lists this on an 1896 Venezuelan copper-nickel five centimos. It appears likely that the piece listed by Gould and Higgin as nickel was actually stuck on a well worn Venezuelan five centimos and this mark is from Venezuela.

54980. F & A YAGUA



Venezuelan Five Centimos \$15.00

SHIBUR WOODS
Great Britain

54935. SHIBUR WOODS PADLOCK

Halfpenny \$10.00

H. WRAGG
Sheffield, England

54940. H. WRAGG / SHEFFIELD

Halfpenny \$20.00

WILLIAM YATES
Sheffield, England

Yates was a sawmaker in Sheffield between 1856 and 1884 (Scott, 1975: 97).

54990. W. YATES / CAST STEEL

Cartwheel \$20.00

WRIGHT & COMPANY
Great Britain

54950. WRIGHT & CO.

Cartwheel \$15.00

H. WRIGHT
Fazeley, England

54960. H WRIGHT / FAZELEY

Halfpenny \$20.00

YELLOLEY'S POTTERY
Newcastle, England

Robert Yelloley was a potter in the Ouseburn district of Newcastle in 1801 (Scott, 1975: 85). These pieces likely were struck from a never used original die. A parallel example is the die of the Deanston Cotton Mill discovered in a London junk shop in the 1930's and used to restrike a few coins (51305) and planchets.

55000. YELLOLEY'S POTTERY / 5/- / . OUSEBURN .



Eight Reales
English Crown
Planchet



Restrike
Restrike
Restrike

YORK HOTEL
Sandown, England

The York Hotel was located on Wilkes Road in Sandown on the Isle of Wight. It was owned by Henry Rembridge from 1879 to 1895. The hotel remained active until the 1920's.

55020. REMBRIDGE / YORK HOTEL / SANDOWN



Continental Bronze Coin

\$20.00

J & T YOUNG
Ayr, Scotland

The Youngs owned a foundry and boiler-making company between 1851 and 1857 (Scott, 1975: 98).

55030. J & T YOUNG (Crown) / AYR / NO 69

1866 Penny \$20.00

ZUILL
Balfron, Scotland

These countermarks are thought to have been used in connection with the Ballindalloch Cotton Mills (Scott, 1975: 103).

55040. ZUILL BALFRON

Halfpenny \$50.00

OBJECTS and SYMBOLS

CROWN and AMPERSAND REVOLUTION MILL East Retford, England

The crown and ampersand marks were issued by the Revolution Mill, which was opened in 1788 by John Cartwright. It closed in 1798. He was famous as a politician and during the American Revolution was an outspoken supporter of the colonists.

Cartwright advocated the "secret ballot" and other electoral reforms. Since Cartwright had such a great interest in politics, it seems reasonable to assume that he named his mill after the English "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, whose centennial was in the year of the mill's construction (Spring, 1984: 3).



Counterfeit Countermark

The identification of these pieces comes from an entry in the manuscript listing of the collection of coins formed by Sara Banks, who died in 1818. She wrote of one such piece: "Spanish dollar stamped for circulation at the Revolution Mill East Retford Notts (1794)" (Whetmore, 1957: 625). At least two of the coins are known with counterfeit countermarks.

55060. (Crown) / &



Eight Reales

\$400.00

PUFFIN HEAD Ireland

The style of bird's head represented in these marks seems to indicate a puffin, a type of sea fowl. The marks usually are seen on very worn silver coins. Numerous worn sixpence, shilling size coins and silver disks of such sizes passed as money in Ireland because of a chronic shortage of small change. Generically, they were called "slap tokens."

Most pieces had numerous countermarks that usually consisted of initials. These countermarks seem to have served a similar purpose to Chinese chop marks, indicating that a given "coin" had been approved by a merchant. The bird head marks likely served a similar function.

55070. Head of a Puffin.



Worn silver coin

\$30.00

CROSS FLEURY HODDESDON BREWERY Hoddesdon, England

The cross fleury was the symbol of the Hoddesdon Brewery that was built around the year 1700. The identification of the countermark comes from a local antiquarian, H. C. Andrews, who donated three pieces to the British Museum (Scott, 1975: 68).

55080. Cross Fleury

Halfpenny

\$15.00

PINEAPPLE
West Indies

The silver coins circulating in the Caribbean before the twentieth century generally were well worn, sweated or clipped. These practices resulted in a decrease of weight and value, often driving out quality pieces. Numerous island governments had to arrange to have the coins in circulation tested and brought to up to a set standard.

The pineapple countermarks are found on what appears to be a series of privately restored silver pieces. Unlike modern fantasies, the pineapple marks are generally very well worn and must have seen extensive circulation after their issue. The pieces often are attributed to Barbados because the pineapple was the symbol used on the Barbados penny token issued by Philip Gibbs in 1788. Pridmore (1965b: 81) argues that Gibbs issued these countermarks as well. Another theory holds that they are issues of an island government, whose official authorization is waiting to be traced.

55085. (Pineapple in Rectangular Depression)



Two Reales

\$2000.00



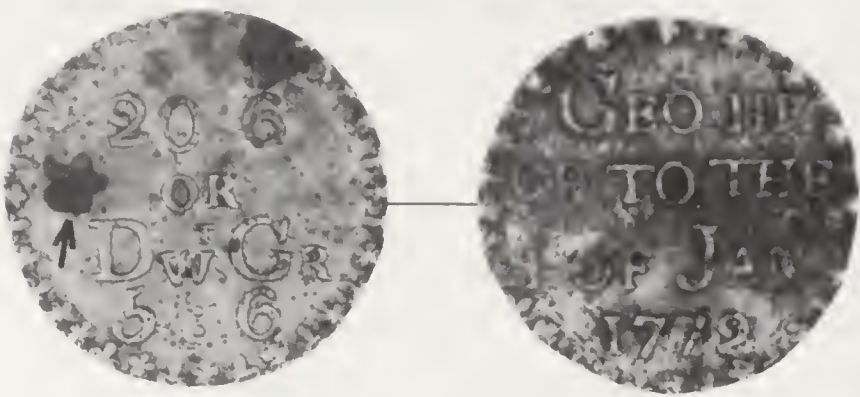
Eight Reales

\$2000.00

EWER
FOUNDER'S COMPANY
London, England

The Founder's Company was formed around 1300. It was given a royal charter to test brass weights in 1614. The charter included British coin weights for foreign gold coins, which often are found with the company's mark, a wide-mouthed pitcher or ewer. Beginning in 1590 the company marked all weights that it tested with this symbol (Scott, 1975: 74). Some later weights are marked with an ewer and the

date "1826," indicating a piece was up to the new regal standard. At least one test striking of the countermark is known on a coin.



Similar types of verification marks consisting of a wide variety of symbols are found on the coin weights of other European nations. Such marks also indicate that the weights have been tested in their home country for accuracy. These coin weights only occasionally copy coins of their home nation, and often times imitate other country's gold pieces.

55090. Ewer



Brass Coin Weight

\$20.00

55095. 18 (Ewer) 26

Brass Coin Weight

\$20.00

CROWNED HARP and HIBERNIA
Dublin, Ireland

These stamps are the hallmarks of the city of Dublin. They appear on the silver shilling tokens of the Irish Bullion Company and similar pieces of Clark, West and Company that were issued in the early nineteenth century.

55100. Crowned Harp
Rev: Hibernia Seated



Shilling Tokens

\$75.00

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

YONG KIM HONG Bangkok, Thailand

Yong Kim Hong was the proprietor of an assay company in Bangkok. These marks appear to be the equivalent of silversmith hallmarks. He stamped a number of silver coins with his name in either Chinese or Thai script, but later sold the dies used to stamp coins, and it seems very likely that most -- if not all -- of the pieces on the market today are restrikes.



Bud Butterworth, an avid collector of counter-marked coins, was able to identify the issuer of these pieces through great perseverance. After writing to many authorities, he finally received a letter in November of 1969 from Kosol M. Udom of the Sixth Government Pawnshop on Prannok Road in Bangkok. The part of the letter from Udom regarding the countermarked coin that Butterworth inquired about is quoted below:

(L)et me answer your question, Yes it is Thai script read Yong Kim Hong also found in Chinese writing by the same firm. The firm dealing in gold & silver bar including jewelry, the owner of the firm is my uncle! 40 years ago he made 2 dies, one in Thai script the other in Chinese script. You see, he sold big quantities of silver coins to foreign dealers, the counterstamps were used to guarantee that the coins are genuine or the silver of those coins are good (fineness is nearly .900) These counterstamps will be found generally on crown size such as British Trade Dollar, French Indo China, U.S. Dollar, Mexican Dollar, etc. & etc. I have not handle any of these countermarked. To my opinion, many pieces were melt down, those crowns should not be valuable. My uncle told me, that the dies were sold to a foreign dealer too!! It is very funny that 2 or 3 year ago some coins with these counterstamps were plac(ed) in... auction sale and sold for \$20-\$30 each.

56000. "Yong Kim Hong" (Chinese Script)



Various Silver Coins

\$35.00

56010. "Yong Kim Hong" (Thai Script)



Various Silver Coins

\$35.00

"ARABIC" INSCRIPTION Venezuela

This rectangular countermark is part of the series found on Caracas 1/4 reales. It resembles Arabic script, which is how it is described in most references. What is indicated by the mark is not certain, but it likely is not Arabic.

55100. "Arabic" Inscription



Caracas 1/4 Real

\$35.00

UNIDENTIFIED HACIENDA INITIALS and SYMBOLS

A wide variety of simple initial countermarks are found on the nineteenth century copper coins of Latin American. While a few are governmental, most of the purposive marks appear to be the work of haciendas. Many such countermarks were struck with stamps that imitated an hacienda's brand. Alberto Pradeau, the Mexican numismatist, was a witness to such activities during his youth. In this passage he recounts the stamping of a coin to test a newly acquired hacienda stamp.

There are numerous counterstamps found on Mexican coins... a few are merely indentations made with hammer and chisel, and still others that were used by private individuals. Under this last classification fall what the author has named BRAND PIECES, because, owners of large estates in Mexico usually had a small die similar to the iron employed to brand cattle. As that particular brand proved ownership, the small die was used to stamp agricultural implements or any movable property about the estate, thus preventing the easy disposal of stolen property to neighboring ranches. The author, who spent his early life in Mexico, distinctly remembers seeing the arrival of a new die and its being tried on a coin (Pradeau, 1938: 132).

Since it seems likely that most simple initial countermarks are "love tokens" that had no monetary purpose, I have attempted to list only those stamps that have a strong likelihood of having been issued by haciendas. Two types of pieces are included. First, those known from two or more coins. Second, pieces that appear to have been struck from brand stamps and which have been identified as likely hacienda marks by other authorities. Duffield explains why there are so many coins countermarked with initials.

Every plantation has its store, where the mayas, the native workers, buy their supplies of groceries, cloth, etc., with the tokens issued by the owners, and in which they are paid (quoted in Brunk, 1976: 116).

For additional information on these series, Eklund (1936: 13-15) lists many more such countermarks known from only one coin, and Prober (1966: 132-137) lists over two hundred marks found on the copper coins of Brazil. In both cases, I have been unable to tell which marks were monetary and which are only mutilations. Other sources consulted for this listing include Duffield (1919), Romero de Terreros (1955), Utberg (1965), Stohr (1975), Brunk (1978), and the auction catalogs and pricelists of "Almanzar's Coins of the World."

BRAZIL

It seems likely that there are a great many more plantation marks from Brazil than the few that are listed here. These countermarks have been recorded by the author on two or more coins. For a longer listing, interested readers should consult Prober (1966: 132-137). The coins are worth \$3.00 to \$5.00.

F. P.	V E C
I.C	Z F F
J. C. O.	

GUATEMALA

Hacienda countermarks were used in this nation until the 1920's. Often they are found on 1871 one centavos in XF condition. Such coins are relatively scarce and catalog at about \$20.00 without countermark in this grade.

We know little about the hacienda issuers, but Duffield (1919: No. 1614) claimed that the "C" mark is for Ebenezer Cary, owner of Chama Plantation, which was located twenty-five miles west of Coban. The countermarked centavos that he issued soon were replaced by tokens minted with the name of the plantation.

C	R.A.
D B	R.C
E 98	R H
J	*S (Retrograde)
J M	S / 2
L U	2 + 4
M	Castle Turret
MA (Monogram)	Crown
P (and various symbols)	Signature in Rectangle
Q E H	Tree
R	



An "R" in a circle of dots, which appears on the Carrera silver coinage of Guatemala, is the official stamp of El Salvador. Such pieces were issued during the 1861-1863 war between the two countries. The letter "R" indicates "rehabilitado." The countermark allowed the stamped coins to circulate in the neighboring country.



JAMAICA

During the 1970's two hoards of countermarked cuartos (four maravedis) of Santo Domingo were found in Jamaica. Previous to a discussion of these countermarks by Barker (1978), most of the marks were unknown in collections. Quite possibly they are official stamps, but since there is a chance that they are hacienda issues, and because they are so little recognized, I have added them to this listing.

The earliest reference to these countermarks is found in Edward Long's 'The History of Jamaica,' published in 1774.

Several of these copper pieces are stamped with different marks, as an anchor, a key, a crosslet, etc. which perhaps were intended, at different times, to vary their current value according to the scarcity or plenty of money on the island" (quoted in Barker, 1978: 308).

They are worth \$30.00 to \$60.00. The other marks found on these coins clearly are government issues.

S
V
X
Anchor
Cross
Fleur-de-lis



MEXICO

The hacienda countermarks of Mexico are found on four separate types of coins. Many are seen on early nineteenth century federal fractional reales. The federal series was copied, at times closely, by the Mexican states. Some municipalities also struck their own coins. The fourth category is quite unusual. It consists of cast copies of the federal and state fractional reales, which either were countermarked after striking or had the countermark incorporated into their design before being cast. The pieces are worth about \$7.50.

According to Romero de Terreros (1955), the "J.S.G." countermark probably is a municipal issue of the three Mexican towns of Jiquilpan, Shuayo and Guarachita. He attributes the "M.D.T" mark to the town of Tinguindin. Utberg (1965) attributes the "M.D.H." mark to the municipality of Huarachita. The assumption here is that "M.D." should be taken to indicate "municipality of..." Such municipal issues are worth about \$50.00.

The "*RS*" mark has been identified as Reyes by most authorities, but Eklund (1936: 14) attributes it to Ramon Salceda of Pasquaro. Eklund also suggests that the "T / 1/8" countermark is an one-eighth real issued by Tepec.

The "ZA" countermarks are sometimes found with real denomination marks. They are issues of the town of Zamora and are found on municipal coins. The pieces are worth about \$35.00. A number of other marks have been attributed to a variety of municipalities, but the evidence supporting these attributions is weak.



Zamora Municipal Countermark "Za"

- A.M
- A.P
- A R
- A.S.
- A V
- B (Script)
- 2 C
- C. A.
- C. O. P. A.
- D
- D C A O
- DK (Monogram)
- D T
- F.
- F. O.
- F.Z
- F / 1/8 / Z
- FAMA (Script Monogram)
- G
- H 8
- H C
- JA.
- J C X
- J. D. V.
- J M
- J. S. G.
- L W
- M A
- M C
- M. D. H.
- M. D. T
- M S (in Wreath)
- P. A. / P (Script)
- P. L.
- PO
- Q
- P



- R (Monogram) C
- * R S *
- T / 1/8
- T 56 M
- T. N.
- T. R. (Monogram)
- T.V / 2-C
- V.
- V. C.
- W B
- ZA
- Y B
- 1/8
- Cactus
- Cow
- Dog
- Eagle
- Horse
- Pomegranate



NICARAGUA

Most of these pieces were reported by Duffield (1919). They appear on 1878 copper-nickel centavos and should be worth about \$5.00 each.

- | | |
|------|------|
| B.A. | R.D. |
| E.B. | S |
| F.S. | S.L. |
| F.M. | T.A. |
| G.S. | V. |
| L | |

VENEZUELA

The stamp "F F D" is found on copper-nickel 5 and 12 1/2 centimos issued around the turn of the century. These pieces are worth about \$5.00. Other countermarks from this country, which consist of entire names, are listed in the merchant section.

INDEX of GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS

Australia

Adelaide: R. Clisby; Thomas Fax; Charles Jenkins.

Aylesbury: William Payne.

Bendigo: A. Bush.

Bulls Creek: Tilly.

Caltowie: Pepperell.

Chilwell: W.H. Kernot.

East Melbourne: William Allamby; Frederic Cade; J. Townsend.

Geelong: A. Holmes; J.T. Thomas; J.T. Thomas; Volum Brewery.

Gunnigar: J. Walsh.

Melbourne: J. Anson; T. Coker; Gordan Evans; John Holland; Johnson; T. Robinson.

Newcastle: Burton J. Hall.

North Adelaide: Dover Castle.

North Melbourne: I. Daniels.

Orooroo: J.S. Hendry; A.E. Scarfe.

Prahran: Peter A. King.

Sandridge: W. Cook; J.E. Crockford.

Sydney: A.S.N; Gardner; Ner; Pattison; Wilson.

Tidd Gate: John Henson.

Uxbridge: William Brownie.

Unattributed: A.C; E. Cottrill; A. Coverlid; Holland & Mead; C. Hyde; J.A.G; JD; JM; JT; G. Mitchell; N; R. Nurse; Owen; D. Power; S. Row; T. Salsbury; TE & Company; W.H.G; W.H.K.; A. Walker; A. Walker; W. Watson.

Barbados

Bridgetown: T. Bowen.

Belgium

Brussels: Au Gateau Royal; J.B. Lemiere.

Namur: Licot.

Belize

Unattributed: BO; GR.

Bermuda

Unattributed: W.G.H.

Brazil

Pernambuco: Detencao.

Unattributed: S. Guerra; Unidentified Hacienda Issues.

British East Africa

Unattributed: I.B.E.A. Company.

Caribbean

Unattributed: B.I; F. Brene; LB; LM; LV; (Pine-apple).

Ceylon

Unattributed: GS; Tatham & Company; W.B. Company.

Denmark

Copenhagen: J.D. Beauvais; C.F.L; H.D. Drewsen; Hotel Faxe; H.P. Green; Hanson; Baldin Ketner; Landmands Hotel; Metropol; Hotel Mollberg.

Odense: H. Demant; L. Christian Petersen.

Unattributed: Th. Aagesens Hotel; Closethuset; Corset Huset; Allan Dahl; Ducell; Hotel Esbjerg; Korup's Garden; S. Olesen; Raadvad; Jack Sander; Slotskroen; Solio Bicycles; Svendborg Bryghus.

Fantasies

Great Britain: A & Company.

Burma: Burma Country Club; Irrawaddy Counting House.

Unattributed: GR.

France

Bar: Lanse.

Bordeaux: Marzelle.

Bray: Ville Montagne.

Cambrai: Buirette.

Dourdan: Victor.

Gancourt: Tiennebrune.

Harfleur: Usine.

Macon: Hansmann.

Marseille: Guerda.

Nogent: Sommelet.

Paris: Brevete; H. Jondet; Menagere.

Poitiers: Epicerie Moderne.

Pontaudemer: Angel.

Port-la-Ville: Henry.

Reims: Leblan & Falaite.

St. Giles: Vin de Naples.

St. Vaasi: Biache.

Unattributed: Acier Fondu; J.T.B.C; Lessive Magique; Marque Deposee; Picotin Aperitif; Sapol; PP Universal; Vanillarome.

Great Britain

Abergavenny: Massey.

Alford: Ann Pacey.

Alloa: Alloa Colliery.

Appelbeck: John Wilk.

Ayr: J&T Young.

Balfron: Balfron Fruit; Balfron Vict. Society; Ballindalloch Cotton Works; Zuill.

Bath: Joseph Thomas.

Bedford: Abbey.

Beith: Faulds.

Beverley: Thomas Moore.

Bicester: Carthew.

Birmingham: Atkin; Birmingham Small Arms; Bartleet; Bourne & Wright; William Bown; Donald.

Blantyre: Blantyre Works.

Boraston: T. Baker.

Bradford: Bradford Workhouse.

Bridgewater: Bradley.

Brighton: Hugh Brothers; M.E. Mitchell; G. Moody; William Shaw; Tilley's Coals.

Bristol: J. Green; Benjamin Hall.

Bury: Bury Work House.

Bury St. Edmunds: Benjamin Parker.

Calton: Henry Reid.

Campsie: J. Leckie.

Canterbury: Thomas Barnes.

Cark-in-Cartmell: Cark Cotton Works.

Catrine: Catrine Cotton Works.

Chapham: Chapham Observer.

Charwood: Squire.

Chatham: Chatham Dockyards; Samuel Cole.

Cheltenham: Edwards.

Chilchester: Robert Baker; R. Blake; James Budden.

Colchester: John Green.

Cornhill: S.W. Silver.

Crediton: I. Gover.

Cromford: Cromford Cotton Works.

Curry Rivell: A. Lock.

Dalry: Jamieson & Harvie.

Dalzell: Dalzell Farm.

Deanston: Adelphi Cotton Works; Deanston Cotton Mill.

Denny: T. Shiels.

Deptford: Deptford Dockyard.

Dorchester: William Geall.

Dovecothall: Levern Mill.

Dover: T. Green.

Downe: I. Mitchell; Mrs. Somervill; John Somervill.

Dundee: Andrew Butchart; Thomas Kirk; Williminnes.

Durham: Thomas.

Eastbourne: Clift Pianos.

East Retford: Revolution Mill (Crowned Ampersand).

Edinburgh: Wilkison.

Egham: Abraham Herbert.

Eton: John Talbot.

Exeter: Royal Clarence Hotel.

Falmouth: Burton's Old Curiosity Shop.

Farnham: Robinson.

Fazeley: H. Wright.

Fintry: Culcreuch Mill; Robert McNee; J. Stewart.

Galston: Galston Friendly Society.

Gilsborough: R. Read.

Glasgow: Adamson and Logan; Thomas and Robert Arthur; W. Bilton; D.C; Glasgow Bank; John Inglis; Thistle Bank; William Thompson.

Gloucester: Waite.

Greenock: R&G Blair; Greenock Draper's Society; A. King; Mcfie, Lindsay & Company; J. McK & Son; James and Andrew Muir; John Rodger; I&W Scott; J. Watt.

Grimsby: W. Tupling.

Guildford: Glaysher; IC.

Hadleigh: R. Majoram.

Hastings: Feaist's Bread.

Hereford: Samuel Caswell; George Croose; Dillon; McMullen; William Townsend.

Hoddesdon: Hoddesdon Brewery (Cross Fleury).

Holbeach: J. Blinkhorn.

Honiton: I. Clarke.

Hurlet: John Wilson.

Hutchesontown: Forster & Corbett.

Ipswich: Le Guana Fison; William Smith.

Kidderminster: Massey.

Johnstone: Campbell Hall & Watt.

Kingston: W.R. Cooper.

Kleighley: Kleighley Poor House.

Lanark: Lanark Mills.

Leeds: I. Franks.

Leominster: Caswell.

Liverpool: A. Cook; Robinson.

Lockearn: Dun McLaren.

Lochwinnoch: Arthur; A. Gibson.

London: G. Allcorn; Baker's Cartes de Visite; William Bennett: Best; Borwick's Baking Powder; Frank Braham; Joseph Buck; Charles Butcher; Campbell; Clark; Alexander Clark; Coleman's Mustard; Thomas Coulsell; Crypto Cycle; Davis; Samuel Davis; Dix; Samuel Drabble; Drew; William Durroch; Empire Theatre; George Fallshaw; Firman; E. Ford; G.B. Goodman; Gothards Coals; Gould & Verinder; I. Greaves; John Parker Hall; Hatchetts; Alfred Haynes; Hayes; Hems; Heron's Douglas Whiskey; Hundley; Richard Hurst; F. Ivers; John Johnson; Joyce; Justus B. Kooystra; John Leith; Lloyd & Company; Lloyd's Penny Sunday Times; William Looker; William Lund; W. Mason; S. Maw; May's Washing Powder; Morrall's Needles; William Mosley; Nevill's Patent Lentils; Nyman; Old Tippe-canoe; Paget; Pears' Soap; Penny Times; Piddcock's Menagerie; Potter; W&A Powell; William Priest; Racing Opinion; A. Ransome; Johnathan Robinson; E. Ruse; Allen Saddler; Richard Savage; Savall & Neva...; W. Smetton; Sholl; Smith; Thomas Spence; Spring; John Stanton; G. Stonard; Swallow; John Tate; John Thomas; Tottenham; Vauxhall Gardens; Woolwich Arsenal; Thomas Wadie; Richards Woods; T. Williams; X Bond X; Founder's Company (Ewer).

Louth: Tate & Lill.

Ludlow: Bowyer; Harding; Massey; John Thomas.

Maidstone: Bunyar.

Manchester: John Dennis; Mary Hampson; T. Hewitt;
John Warburton.

Moseley: Joseph M. Todd.

Muirkirk: Muirkirk Iron Works.

Newcastle: John Elliott; Yelloley's Pottery.

Northumberland: Percy Main Colliery.

Norfolk: Edward Springall.

Norwich: R. Gillham.

Nottingham: I. Cheetham.

Odessa: Will Wagner.

Oundle: Brookshaw.

Oxford: Morris; Robinson; Thomas Buckand.

Paisley: Corcer; John Lang; W. Langmuir; McGavin &
Clarkson; John & Robert McKerrell; John
McLean; John Morris; James Muir; R. Peacock.

Paistow: Philipps.

Peterborough: Alexander Rickman.

Philadelphia: Philadelphia.

Port Glasgow: Robert Crichton; Andrew Steven.

Portsmouth: Portsmouth Dockyards.

Quay: Joseph Bridges.

Reading: Butler; Lott; Moody.

Renfrew: Renfrew Victualling Society.

Rothsay: Rothsay Cotton Mills.

Saltcoats: Saltcoats Merchants.

Sandown: York Hotel.

Scarborough: Hill.

Settle: Hargreaves.

Shanklin: Dear & Sons.

Sheerness: William Hunt; Sheerness Dockyards.

Sheffield: James Bingham; William Briscoe; Luke
Cadman; J & R Carr; Hiram Cutler; T. Ellin; J.
Fenton; Alfred Field; James Fox; Richard
Groves; William Hall; W.I. Horn; T. Manning;
Merit; Moilliet & Gem; William Morton; Ne-
bould; Peace Brothers; Sanderson; Sanderson &
Kirk; Smith & Hawksley; Robert Sorby; Thomas
Tillotson; T. Turner; Twigg Brothers; Tyzack;
Ward & Payne; H. Wragg; William Yates.

Sileby: Lateman.

Smithfield: Johnathan Wiltshier.

Southampton: Clark; Pegler.

South Shields: South Shields.

Stevenson: J. Lockhart.

St. Ives: Abbey.

Swansea: J. Cock.

Tewksbury: Hayward.

Thirsk: Richard Scurr.

Tobermory: Dugald McLachlan.

Topsham: John Tapper.

Ware: Wine Lodge.

Warwick: Alexander Simmons.

Wednesbury: Elwel Forge.

Weedon: Military Stores Depot.

Windsor: George Pridie.

Woking: Frank Cox.

Worcester: Higgins.

York: Dringhouses; Harrison.

Unattributed: ATA; Acier Fondu; C. Aspinall; P.
Atherton; S. Bagshaw; Barron; Benjamin Booker;
Booth & Clough; W.H. Broadfoot; Brothers;
Burch; C.B. Company; Cabane's Toothpaste;
Can't Better Boot; Church House Tavern; F&T
Clark; E. Coates; G.W.H. Comer; Concinnum; C.
Congreve; Cotton; J.H. Crittenden; Deakon;
Dobsons; J. Dollard; Eastern Cutlery; Edmis-
ton; B. Fletcher; Forrest; GR; Garden Gate
Ales; C. Gee; S. Gibson; Gilpin Mills; Green;
Griffin; HCT Company; I.S. Harty; Harrison; T.
Hobson; Ing; JB; JD; W. Lane; A. Lee; Leith
Mills; Levison & Sherman; Light; M.I; Mapple-
beck & Lowe; J. Mitchell; N.H. & Sons; Nash;
John Nicholas; Office of Works; Oates; Olympic
Brace; Osborn; Osborne; Owen; Patent Wire
Quilted Soles; W. Pays Hotel; S. Peace; H.
Perry; Peugeot & Jackson; Portlyo; Potts; R.S.
& Company; Racing Opinion; Rackham; Ravanage
Foundry; Rogers Family Lotion; Ross; J. Rus-
sell; W.F. Sadler; Sargant, ...sch. Satt...;
Selborne; Singer; Smith Brothers; Spencer; I.
Taylor; Thompson; Tregellas; Tully; WG & Co;
Wadden's Hair Dye; J. Wilson; J. White; Whit-
man; Wilkinson Malt Brew; Shibur Woods;
Wright.

Guatemala

Unattributed: Las Nubes; Sachal; Saxoc; United
Fruit; Unidentified Hacienda Issues.

India

Unattributed: CS Hotel.

Ireland

Belfast: James Ireland.

Birr: Egam.

Castlecomer: Castlecomer Colliery.

Cavern: Murray.

Cork: J.J. Buckley.

Down: Alex McClure.

Dublin: Bigger; Christian Cole; Edmunson; Geale & McBride; William Kavanagh; James McHannon; Osborne; (Crowned Harp and Hibernia).

Fintona: E. Dougherty.

Galway: Martin Joseph Blake; Menlough Castle.

Hollymount: Malvernbury.

Kilbeggan: Jn. Geoghegan.

Moneymore: David Allen.

Portadown: John Overend.

Truro: R. Hay.

Whitehouse: Grimshaw.

Unattributed: A L; J. Fitz-P; JT; T. Kelly; J. Millar; SS; V. Tagart; (Puffin's Head).

Isle of Man

Unattributed: Moncrieff Perth.

Italy

Maniago: J. Coot.

Jamaica

Unattributed: Unidentified Hacienda Issues.

Luxembourg

Petange: Cecile Cranauer.

Madeira

Unattributed: FI.

Malaysia

Penang: Penang Estates; Q.

Unattributed: Ambert; Mazalan; S.

Mexico

Guadalajara: B.Y.P.

Unattributed: Alvarado; El Cambio; Cano; Chapt; Charcas; Citac; Cobo-Concha; Cuervo; JM; De Lopez; Lortia; Navarro; Piedad; Ravanna; Sauces; Francisco Tapia; Topo; Torres; Tula; Valazquez; Valdes; Unidentified Hacienda Issues.

Mozambique

Unattributed: LM.

New Zealand

Auckland: Queen Street Wharf.

Nicaragua

Unattributed: Unidentified Hacienda Issues.

Paraguay

Unattributed: Juan Jose Gandarillas.

Portugal

Unattributed: S.A.D. Company.

Puerto Rico

Unattributed: Coco.

South Africa

Pietermaritzburg: M. Franklin.

Spain

Unattributed: Amnistia; Maderas Coello.

Switzerland

Unattributed: Amedee Kohler.

Thailand

Bangkok: Yong Kim Hong (in Chinese and Thai).

Tortola

Unattributed: H.

Trinidad

Port of Spain: FD.

Venezuela

Caracas: P. Marquez.

San Antonio: Luis Garzaro.

Unattributed: JMR; P; PP; F&A Yagua; "Arabic;"
Unidentified Hacienda Issues.

Zaire

Unattributed: Cie Belgium.



INDEX of OCCUPATIONS

Amusement Parks: Korups Garden; Vauxhall Gardens.

Auctioneers: Charles Jenkins.

Bakers: Au Gateau Royal.

Banks: Glasgow; Irrawaddy Counting House Fantasies; J.E. Crockford; Thistle; Yong Kim Hong (in Chinese and Thai).

Barbers: Francois Declos.

Bicycles: Crypto; Baldwin Ketner; Solio.

Blacksmiths: John Tapper.

Book Sellers: Bowen & Sons; Thomas Spence.

Boot Makers: Can't Better Boot.

Braziers: Dillon.

Brush Makers: Charles Butcher.

Butchers: E. Dougherty; William Thompson.

Button Makers: Bartleet & Sons.

Carpenters: William Bennett.

Carriers: Joshua Bridges.

Chimney Sweeper: Thos Buckland.

Coal Mines and Coal Merchants: Alloa; Castlecomer; Gothards Coals; John Wilson; Percy; Tilley's Coals.

Clothiers: S.W. Silver.

Clowns: Jack Sander.

Curiosity Shops: Burton's.

Cutlers: Abbey, Bedford; Abbey, St. Ives; Robert Baker; Bigger; James Bingham; Luke Cadman; Carthew; Samuel Caswell; Clark; Samuel Cole; Hiram Cutler; Davis; Samuel Drabble; Eastern; J. Fenton; William Geall; Gould & Verinder; John Green; Hayward; Joyce; Justus B. Kooystra; William Looker; William Lund; James McHanon; Moilliet & Gem; William Morton; William Mosley; Nash; Paget; William Payne; William Priest; Raadvad; Robinson, London; Robinson, Oxford; Smith & Hawksley; William Smith; John Thomas; Thomas Tillotson; William Townsend; T. Turner; Johnathan Wiltshier; T. Williams.

Dentists: G.W. Andrews; Hayes.

Diesinkers: H.P. Green; T. Salisbury.

Doctors: I. Franks; John Warburton.

Drapers: Greenock, A. Lock.

Engineers: John J. Buckley.

Engravers: Wilson.

Estates: Martin Joseph Blake; Dalzell Farm; George Steuart; Arthur Hodge; Menlough Castle; Penang Estates Company; Sachal; Saxoc; Tatham & Company; also see numerous unidentified initials and the Hacienda countermarks section.

Fertilizer Dealers: Le Guano Fison

Fishing Tackle: Higgins.

Foods: Acier Fondu; J.D. Beauvais; Borwick's Baking Powder; Colman's Mustard; W. Cook; Drew & Sons; Feaist's Bread; Amedee Kohler & Sons; Lloyd & Company; Nevill's Patent Lentils; Peugeot & Jackson Revetea Fondu; Richard Savage; William Shaw; United Fruit.

Friendly Societies: Balfron Victualling Society; Galston; Renfrew Victualling Society.

Gas Lamp Makers: Dix.

Glassmakers: Benjamin Hall.

Grocers: William Allamby; Thomas Barnes; A. Bush; M. Franklin; Christian Cole; J. Cock; T. Coker; Robert Crighton; I. Daniels; Dear & Sons; A. Gibson; A. Holmes; A. Lock; J. Lockhart; McFie, Lindsay & Company; A.C. Scarfe; Andrew Steven & Sons; J. Townsend.

Gunsmiths: Birmingham Small Arms, Egan; Guildford; W. Kavanagh; Benjamin Parker; Pattison; Tate & Lill; Wilkison.

Hat Makers: Hill; James & Andrew Muir.

Hotels: Aagensens; Benjamin Booker; CS; Dover Castle; Esbjerg; Faxe; Hatchetts; John Holland; Peter A. King; Landmands; Mollberg; G. Moody; John Nicholas; W. Pays; Royal Clarence; York.

Ironmongers: George Crosse; Edmunson; Geale & McBride; James Ireland; Muirkirk; Ravanage Foundry; Alexander Rickman; Richards, Wood & Company; J. White; J&T Young.

Leather Dealers: Thomas Fax.

Liquor Dealers: Bowyer; A. Bush; Andrew Butchart; C.F. Larson; Samuel Davis; George Fallshaw; Garden Gate Ales; Harding; Abraham Herbert; Heron's Douglas Whiskey; Massey; John McLean; McMullen; George Pridie; T. Robinson; Slots-kroen; Mrs. Somervill; Svendborg Bryghus; John Thomas; Vin de Naples; Wilkinsons Pure Malt Brew; Hoddesdon (Cross Fleury).

Locksmiths: Shibur Woods.

Military Depots: B0; Chatham Dockyards; Deptford Dockyard; Military Stores Depot; Portsmouth Dockyards; Sheerness; Woolwich Arsenal.

Mills and Textile Manufactuers: Adelphi; Ballindal-loch; Cark; Catrine; Cromford; Culcreuch; Deanston; A. Gibson; Grimshaw; John Inglis; Lanark; Leith; Levern; McGavin & Clarkson; John McLean; James & Andrew Muir; Rothsay; John Tate; Revolution Mill (Crowned Ampersand)

Needle Makers: Morrall.

Newspapers: Clapham Observer; Lloyd's Penny Sunday Times; Penny Times; Racing Opinion.

Numismatists: Alfred Chitty; L. Christian Petersen.

Patent Medicines: Old Tippecanoe; Rogers Family Lotion; Wadden's Hair Dye.

Pewterers: James Budden.

Pharmacists: Frederic Cade; Frank Cox; J.S. Hendry; J.T; W.H. Kernot; Owen & Son; Philipps; J.T. Thomas; John Warburton.

Photographers: Baker's Cartes de Visite; J.H. Crittenden; Johnson & Company; John Leith.

Pianos: Clift.

Pottery Makers: Yelloley.

Prohibitionists: Coco.

Rat Killers: Thomas Moore.

Saddletree Makers: Alfred Haynes.

Sawmakers: John Johnson; William Yates.

Shoemakers: Patent Wire Quilted Soles.

Shipping Firms: Australian Steam Navigation Co.

Silversmiths: Robert Baker; H.C. Drewsen; S. Guerra

Soap Manufacturers: Pears.

Stamp Perforators: Frank Braham.

Stock Brokers: Gordon Evans

Stocking Makers: Donald & Company.

Surgical Instrument Makers: William Durroch; Wadie.

Taverns: Church House.

Telescope Makers: John Stanton.

Theatres: Ching Lau Lauros; Empire.

Tile Makers: Dringhouses.

Tobacconists: W. Bilton; John Elliott; I.S. Harty; William Hunt; G. Stonard.

Toilets: Closethuset.

Tool Makers: David Allen; Atkin; William Bown; William Briscoe; Brothers and Company; Joseph Buck; J&R Carr; C. Congreve; Hiram Cutler; Egan; J. Fenton; William Hall; W.I. Horn; Hugh Brothers; Richard Hurst; H.E. Mitchell; Ne-bould; Peace Brothers; A. Ransome; Sanderson & Kirk; Robert Sorby; Joseph Thomas; Tyzack; Ward & Payne; Richard, Wood & Company.

Toothpaste: Cabine's Strawberry.

Umbrella Makers: Thomas Coulsell.

Washing Powder: May's Washing Powder.

Watchmakers: Pegler; Richard Scurr; Alexander Sim-mons.

Watermen: Burch.

Wharfs: Queenstreet.

Workhouses: Bradford; Bury; Keighley Poor House.

Zoos: Pidcock.

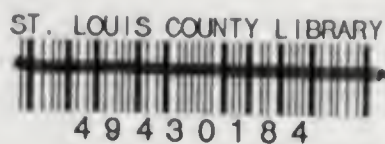
REFERENCES

- Allen, Walter (1984). "Hill of Down, Co. Meath, Ireland," *Numismatic Circular* 92: 215-216.
- Andrews, Arthur (1921). *Australian Tokens and Coins*. Sydney.
- Barker, R. B. (1978). "'New' Jamaican Counter-stamps," *Numismatic Circular* 86: 308-310.
- Batty, D. T. (1868). *Batty's Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland, British Isles and Colonies, Local and Private Tokens, Jettons, etc...* Published as a series in Manchester, 1868-1898.
- Bell, R. C. (1964). *Copper Commercial Coins, 1811-1819*. Newcastle.
- Bowers and Merena Auction Galleries (1985). "The Roy Van Ormer Collection of Counterstamped Coins," *Bowers and Merena Auction of Four Memorable Collections*, Sept. 9-11, 1985.
- Brunel, Christopher (1972). "Brighton -- for a Bargain in the Casbah," *Coins, Incorporating Coins and Medals*, June: 26-28.
- _____. (1972). "Names in Numismatics. Thomas Spence," *Coins, Incorporating Coins and Medals*, Jan: 28-30.
- Brunk, Gregory G. (1974). "The Ancient Countermarks," *Numismatist* 87: 2251-2270, 2530-2544; Vol. 88 (1975): 22-36.
- _____. (1976). *World Countermarks on Medieval and Modern Coins*. Lawrence.
- _____. (1977). "Foreign Merchant Advertising Countermarks," *NI Bulletin* 11: 391-393.
- _____. (1978). "Some Apparently Unlisted Mexican Hacienda Tokens," *TAMS Journal* 18: 146-153.
- _____. (1984). *Articles Useful in Identifying Tokens and Medals: A Guide to the English Language Literature*. Token and Medal Society.
- _____. (1987). *American and Canadian Countermarked Coins*. Rockford.
- _____. (1988). "Canadian Merchant Countermarks," *The Canadian Numismatic Journal* 34: 265-280.
- _____. (1989). "Countermarks of Nineteenth Century America," *Numismatist* 102: 222-230.
- Byrne, Ray (1975). *Coins and Tokens of the Caribbees*. Jess Peters Auction June 14-15. Decatur, Illinois.
- Chalmers, Robert (1893). *A History of Currency in the British Colonies*. London.
- Carlson, O. B. (1928). "Supplementary List of the Coinage of the Danish West Indies or the Virgin Islands," *Numismatist* 42: 717.
- Chitty, A. (1905). "Australian Surcharged Tokens," *Numismatic Circular*, cols. 8585-8587.
- _____. (1907). "Australian Surcharged and Cast Tokens," *Numismatic Circular*, cols. 10019-10023.
- _____. (1908). *Supplement to Outline Catalogue of Copper and Bronze Australian Coins*. Adelaide.
- Clark, Odis H. (1974). *The Token Coinage of Guatemala*. San Antonio.
- Clarke, Robert L. (1971). *The Coins and Tokens of British Oceania*. San Clemente.
- Davis, W. J. (1904). *The Nineteenth Century Token Coinage of Britain*. London.
- Davis, W. J., and A. W. Waters (1923). *Tickets and Passes of Great Britain and Ireland*. London.
- Deacon, J. Hunt (1955). "Australian Surcharged Pieces: A Tentative Catalog," *South Australian Numismatic Journal* 6: 28-29; 7: 3, 16, 22.
- Dixon, F.E. (1985). "Tokens of Lloyd's Weekly News," *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, 1985: 21.
- Dolley, Michael (1973). "A Parcel of Early Nineteenth Century Farthings Irish," *Numismatic Society of Ireland Occasional Papers* 15: 1-4.
- _____. (1978). "Three Scots Countermarked Dollars in the Royal Coin and Medal Collection at Copenhagen," *Numismatic Circular* 86: 362.
- Duffield, F. G. (1919). "A Trial List of Countermarked Coins of the World," *Numismatist*, Series published from 1919 to 1921. Reprinted with supplementary material in Brunk (1976): 27-136.
- Dykes, D. W. (1976). "Continental Bronze Coins in Nineteenth Century Britain," *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin* 1976: 309-311.
- Eklund, Ole P. (1936). *A Catalogue of Tokens: Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies*. Unpublished manuscript.

- Flensburg, Peter (1976). "Dansk Reklame Kontramarkerede Norske og Svenske Monter," *Montarbogen* 1976: 192-198.
- Galster, Georg (1972). "Jack Sandersfemore," *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, August: 125-126.
- Glendining and Company (1981). *Auction of the Pridmore Collection of the Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Part I: The West Indies, Canada, Europe, Africa.* London. September 21 and 22, 1981.
- _____. (1982). *Auction of the Pridmore Collection of the Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Part II: Asian Territories, India, Australasia.* London, October 18 and 19, 1982.
- Gordon, Ralph C. (1987). *West Indies Countermarked Gold Coins.* Erik Press.
- Guttag, Julius (1929). *The Julius Guttag Collection of Latin American Coins.* New York.
- Hamilton, Peter F. (1970). "Chopmarks Brand Chinese Coins," *World Coins* 7: 1512-1518.
- Hasluck, F. W. (1921). "The Leventine Coinage," *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1921: 39-91.
- Henderson, Len (1981). "Surcharged Tokens," *Australian Numismatist* 2: 10-19.
- Hermansen, Victor (1951). "Penge og Propaganda," *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1951: 1722.
- Hill, G. F. (1916). "A Plugged and Countermarked West Indian Onza," *Numismatic Chronicle* 1916: 276-279.
- Jarvis, W. H. L. (1956). "St. Thomas Countermarked Pennies," *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, 1956: 10.
- Kelly, E. M. (1976). *Spanish Dollars and Silver Tokens.* London.
- Krause, Chester, and Clifford Mishler (1985). *Standard Catalog of World Coins.* Iola.
- Lyll, Robert (1989). *The Tokens, Checks, Medallion Tickets, Passes, and Tallies of the British Caribbean and Bermuda.* Token and Medal Society.
- MacKenzie, Kenneth M., and Samuel Lachman (1974). *Countermarks of the Ottoman Empire, 1880-1922.* London.
- Maillet, Prosper (1870). *Catalogue descriptif des monnaies obsidionales et de necessite.* Brussels.
- McFarlan, David (1979). "Ballindalloch Cotton Mill," *Numismatic Circular* 87: 9-10.
- _____. (1980). "The Thistle Bank," *Numismatic Circular* 88: 92-93.
- _____. (1986). "Deanston Cotton Mill," *Numismatic Circular* 94: 258-259.
- Manville, Harrington E. (1967). "Dr. Meili, I Presume: Problems of British Merchants' and Bankers' Countermarked Silver Coins," *Numismatic Circular* 75: 292-293.
- _____. (1972a). *British Countermarks According to W. J. Davis: True and False,* *Numismatic Circular* 80: 134-136, 182-186, 231-233.
- _____. (1972b). "The Counterfeit Castle Comer Countermark," *Irish Numismatics* 1972: 222-224.
- _____. (1973). "Silver Tradesmen's Countermarks in British Collections," *Numismatic Circular* 81: 462-463; 82 (1974): 2-4, 470-474.
- _____. (1976a). "Silver Tradesmen's Countermarks in Museum Collections," *Numismatic Circular* 84: 362-365, 411-415, 457-459.
- _____. (1976b). "An Unpublished Scottish Merchant's Countermark from Ayrshire," *Numismatic Circular* 84: 94-95.
- Manville, Harrington E., and W. A. Seaby (1983). "Castlemoer Tokens: Supplementary Notes," *British Numismatic Journal* 53: 183-186.
- Maynard, E. J. (1966). *Tokens of Southern Africa: A Catalogue Based on the Collection in the Africana Museum.* Johannesburg.
- de May, J. R. (1982). *Les contremarques sur les monnaies.* Brussels.
- Meili, Julius (1897). *Das Brasilianische Geldwesen.* Zurich.
- Numismatic Circular (1955). "A List of English Countermarks Struck for Advertising Purposes upon the Copper Coins Circulating in Great Britain," *Numismatic Circular* 63: 423-424.
- _____. (1975). A review of Scott (1975) and a short supplement. *Numismatic Circular* 83: 430-431.
- Pascoal, Carlos (1988). *Fichas da Madeira.* Lisbon.
- Perkowski, Jan L. (1985). "The Personal Counterstamps of Count Czapski," *Numismatist* 98: 1539-1540.
- Pradeau, Alberto (1938). *Numismatic History of Mexico from the Pre-Columbian Epoch to 1823.* Los Angeles.
- Pridmore, F. (1960a). "Notes on Colonial Coins. Countermarked Pieces of St. Thomas," *Numismatic Circular* 68: 54-55.
- _____. (1960c). "Notes on Colonial Coins. The TC Countermark," *Numismatic Circular* 68: 131-132.
- _____. (1961). "A Cornish Advertising Coin," *Numismatic Circular* 59: 6-7.

- _____. (1965a). The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Part 2. Asian Territories. London.
- _____. (1965b). The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Part 3. West Indies. London.
- Prober, Kurt (1966). Moedas Brasileiras. Sao Paulo.
- Purvey, Frank (1972). Coins and Tokens of Scotland. London.
- Romero de Terreros, Manuel (1955). "Las Monedas de Necesidad del Estado de Michoacan," Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico Boletin No. 7.
- Rose, F. M. (1987). Chopmarks. Dallas.
- Rulau, Russell (1983). U.S. Trade Tokens, 1866-1889. Iola.
- Schwabacher, W. (1957). "The Collector's Mark 'Crowned C' on Coins," Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin 1957: 103.
- Scott, Gavin J. (1970a). "Counterstamps on Copper Coins Used by Cutlers and Other Tradesmen," Bulletin of the Token Correspondence Society 1
- _____. (1970b). "French and Other European Bronze Coins Countermarked in England for Use as Advertisement Tickets in the Late Nineteenth Century," Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin 1970: 443-453; 1973: 82-87, 124.
- _____. (1971). "Countremarques frappes on France sur des monnaies de bronze europeenes pour de jetons de commerce," Bulletin de la Societe Francaise de Numismatique, January, 1971: 11.
- _____. (1975). British Countermarks on Copper and Bronze Coins. London.
- _____. (1978). "French Countermarks on European Bronze Coins: A Preliminary Study," Numismatic Circular 86: 2-5, 69-70, 125-127; 87 (1979): 240-244.
- _____. (1980a). "Countermarked Halfpence from Doune, Perthshire," Numismatic Circular 88: 173-175.
- _____. (1980b). "Some Unpublished Countermarks on Copper Coins," British Numismatic Journal 50: 137-139.
- _____. (1984). "Some Unpublished London Countermarks," Bulletin of the Token Corresponding Society 4: 3-12.
- Seaby, Peter, and Monica Bussell (1970). British Tokens and Their Values. London.
- Seaby, W. A. (1965). "Castlecomer Tokens: An Inquiry," British Numismatic Journal 34: 139-148.
- _____. (1969). "Employer's Truck Tickets and Food Vouchers Issued in Ulster during the Latter Half of the Nineteenth and the Early Part of the Twentieth Century," Occasional Papers of the Numismatic Society of Ireland 8: 11-18.
- Schulman, Hans M. F. (1960). Auction of the Howard D. Gibbs Collection of Counterstamped and Siege Coins of the British Isles. New York, Nov. 19, 1960.
- _____. (1966). Auction of the Howard Gibbs Collection of Counterstamped, Necessity and Siege Coins of the Americas. New York, March 18 and 19, 1966.
- Singh, Saran (1974). The Catalogue of Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei Coins. Kuala Lumpur.
- Spink and Sons (1984). Auction of Scottish Countermarked Dollars and Other British Countermarked Coins from the Collection of Walter Allen. London: Spink Coin Auction 34, March 14, 1984.
- Stohr, Thomas (1975). Catalogo de Monedas, Ensayos, Fichas y Resellos Venezuela. Caracas.
- Szauer, Emil (1966). "Catalogue of Irish Countermarks," World Coins 3: 344-350, 504-507, 854-858; 4 (1967): 212-216, 760-764.
- Thompson, R. H. (1969). "The Dies of Thomas Spence (1750-1814)," British Numismatic Journal 38: 126-162; 40 (1971): 135-138, 423-424. Also in Irish Numismatics 3 (1970): 119-127, 180-186, 246-253, 282-287.
- Utberg, Neil S. (1965). Numismatic Sidelines of Mexico. Edinburg.
- Waters, A. W. (1898). "A List of English Countermarks Struck for Advertising Purposes upon the Copper Coins Circulating in Great Britain," Numismatic Circular, 1898: cols. 2728-2729. Reprinted 73 (1965): 423-424.
- Went, Arthur E. J. (1969). "Truck Tickets of M. J. Blake," Occasional Papers of the Numismatic Society of Ireland 7: 9-10.
- Whetmore, S. A. H. (1957). "Notes on Some Issuers of Countermarked Spanish Dollars," British Numismatic Journal 28: 620-648; 31: 152-158.
- Whitmore, John (1987). Token and Medallion Analysis. Malvern.
- Wilski, Hans (1976). "Gegenstempel auf Munzen des Osmanischen Reiches," Geldeschichtliche Nachrichten 54: 195-209.
- _____. (1971). Catalogue of Ulster Tokens, Tickets, Vouchers, Checks, Passes, Etc., Ulster Journal of Archaeology 1971: 96-106.
- _____. (1973). "Notes on Countermarking and Defacement of the Official and Unofficial Coinage of Ireland," Occasional Papers of the Numismatic Society of Ireland 16: 5-25.
- Wood, Howland (1914). "The Coinage of the West Indies with Especial Reference to the Cut and Countermarked Pieces," American Journal of Numismatics 48: 89-136.
- Yeates, William (1912). "Nineteenth Century Countermarked Tokens: Stirlingshire-Balfron," Numismatic Circular 20: 13519.

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SC
5005 SO. GRAND AVE.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63111
481-7630



FOR REFERENCE ONLY

ST. LOUIS COUNTY LIBRARY

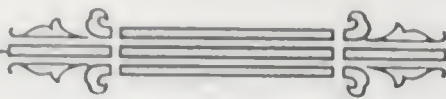
E-35

NO LONGER THE PROPERTY OF
THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY LIBRARY

R737.4 BRUNK, GREGORY G.
B896M
MERCHANT COUNTERMARKS ON WORLD COINS

WORLD EXONUMIA PRESS

1989
7/97



Pears' Soap



"MATCHLESS FOR THE COMPLEXION."

